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THE WALKING WIDOW

WALKS INTO FRESH NOTORIETY.

Swindled by Her Backers She Appeals to the Cook Stove for Support and From This She Seeks Relief by Suicide, but is Rescued by Lookers-on.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Mrs. Mattie Potts, the "walking widow," who during the summer made the trip from this city to New Orleans and return on foot, attempted to commit suicide last night. She arrived in this city after her prolonged and arduous trip, having accomplished it within the time she set for herself. She said that she would receive $5,000 as her part of a wager of $10,000 that had been made against her doing the distance in the given time. Who the parties to the wager were has never transpired and Mrs. Potts herself has not given any information upon their identity. It is surmised that there was in reality

NO WAGER AT ALL

and that the walk she made was a venture to win reputation and open to her engagements during the pedestrian furore that is now subsiding. After her return to this city she soon ran short of the few dollars she had and was compelled to seek service at such wages as offered. She secured a place as cook for a couple of weeks and tried to make her living at the stove, but hard luck pursued her and she lost the situation. Left without means her situation was most deplorable, and last night she attempted to end her sufferings by placing

HER HEAD ON THE TRACK

of the railroad in front of an approaching train. The act was deliberately planned and she went coolly about her preparations for death. She was discovered, however, in time to avert the danger and frustrate her suicidal design.

Upon her person were found letters, written carefully and succinctly, relating her trials and troubles and stating that she was driven to suicide by her poverty and failure to find employment. These letters were addressed to the New York Herald, Baltimore American, Charlotte, N. C., Observer, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and New Orleans Times.

Mrs. Potts is now being cared for by the direction of charitable parties, and it is probable that an effort will be made to secure her permanent employment at which she may make a living.

CHARLESTON, November 13.—The particulars of the shocing tragedy which was enacted last Saturday night in Lancaster county, S. C., reached this city this afternoon. The first intelligence of the occurrence was conveyed through Mrs. Adams herself, who, about midnight, appeared at the door of a near neighbor entirely nude and suffering excruciating pain from her burns, and begged to be killed with an axe. When asked where was her baby she replied, "In heaven." The neighbor, a man named Crenshaw, judging from the woman's condition that her house had been burned and perhaps her children with it, hastened thither; but seeing only a little fire on the hearth returned home, and, assisted by neighbors, carried Mrs. Adams in a sheet to her house. In an hour and a half she died without a word, further than those quoted above, to indicate that anything was wrong with the children.

After her death some of the neighbors, having occasion to go into a bed room connected with the dwelling, discovered the five children, the eldest of whom was eleven years of age, weltering in their own blood. The bodies were yet warm, but in each of them life was entirely extinct. With a knife or other sharp instrument the mother had cut the jugular vein in each child. There were two stabs on the eldest child and three upon the body of the infant, but no wounds had been inflicted upon the other children beyond those in the neck. They lay in perfectly natural positions, the heads of three being at one end of the bed and those of two at the other, and there was no suggestion of any struggle whatsoever. The work was complete, and the distraught mother had inflicted no wanton pain upon any one save herself.

The husband and father was absent from [illegible] night at the house of a brother, whence he had proposed going to church on Sunday. The fact that he had been urged to go away for the evening is evidence that the woman had matured her plan deliberately, and that she did not act upon a chance impulse. The only theory entertained is that she was insane, and the cause assigned for her insanity is jealousy, for which, it is alleged, there was good ground. Mrs. Adams had been heard to say that she would rather see the children dead than living as they were, and the exact meaning of this language remains unexplained in the absence of any proof of extreme poverty. The coroner summoned a jury on Sunday afternoon and proceeded to hold an inquest.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., November 13.—The particulars are received of a terrible tragedy which took place at an early hour this morning in Homer Township, Midland county, at the residence of Louis Melzack. This man was taken ill, and become deranged. His family consisted of a wife and five small children and a mother-in-law, Mrs. LeGrow, who resides at Saginaw, and went Saturday to help take care of Melzack. He became a maniac, and required the utmost efforts of both women to keep him on the bed. At daylight they became exhausted and made an attempt to escape from the house. The wife got out, but the madman sprang after them, and, reaching Mrs. Le Grow, beat her terribly. His wife went back to help her mother, and dragged the husband into the road. Then, escaping, ran for assistance to a neighbor named Marsh, the maniac following. Marsh was roused out, and, starting down the road, met Melzack twenty-five rods from his house, and the latter at once tackled Marsh, throwing him down in the road and stabbing him three times with a large knife. Melzack then pursued Mrs. Le Grow, and, catching up with her, stabbed her eight times in the shoulders and back, fatally injuring her. Marsh, though terribly and fatally hurt, followed to rescue the women from the infuriated fiend, when the latter again attacked Marsh. Seizing an axe, he struck Melzack in the head, killing him instantly. Both Marsh and Mrs. Le Grow are terribly injured and not expected to live.

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 13.—Samuel Mosely was killed, and a man who was working in the same breast with him was severely injured by the fall of coal this afternoon in Watchville colliery.

LEBANON, PA., November 13.—The fact that the governor had refused to interfere communicated to the condemned men tonight by Sheriff Denninger. Both men are now fully resigned to their fate, and they will be hanged in the jail-yard soon after ten o'clock to-morrow. They both have left confessions to be published after death.

NORWICH, CONN., November 13.—Simon Abell and his son, while crossing the track of the New London Northern railroad in a carriage, to-day, were struck by a passing train. The former was instantly killed and the latter badly hurt.

LEBANON, PA., November 13.—The jury in the Zechman murder case, after being out 20 hours, returned a verdict this morning of not guilty.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—A fire last night in the auction clothing store of L. Levy, corner Magazine and Gravier streets, caused the loss of $50,000. It was fully insured, as follows: $10,000 in Marshall J. Smith's agency; $5,000 in the Teutonic; $5,000 in the Sun Mutual; $5,000 in the Merchants', and $5,000 in other companies. M. L. Huggins's tobacco manufactory, adjoining Levy's store, was badly damaged. It was insured for $9,000 in the Manhattan and Mechanics and Traders'.

GALVESTON, November 13.—A News special from El Paso says this evening a gun in the hands of a negro was discharged on this side of the Rio Grande and the bullet killed a Mexican and wounded a boy in Piedras Negros, on the opposite side, causing great excitement in the latter place. The negro escaped.

The report has reached here of a fight occurring a week ago between the Indians and Americans in the vicinity of the Sierra Mojada mines. Fourteen Americans were killed. No names or dates given.

The Coal Strikers.

CHICAGO, November 13.—The strike among the coal miners of LaSalle has increased until about 1,000 are now idle, and only one colliery is running.

The Union veteran club gave a reception to General Grant at McVickers's theatre today. Crowds of people were in attendance.

GRANT IN CHICAGO.

SOME PEPPER FROM GEN. TOOMBS.

Carter Harrison Welcomes Grant and Throws Cold Water Upon Third Term Idea, While Grant Remarks That We are a Nation With "a Big N."

A few days ago the prominent men of Georgia received dispatches from the editor of the Chicago News asking that they send their views on Grant, to be published on the morning of the grand Grant rally in Chicago. Very few of our public men replied to this request. In yesterday's dispatches to THE CONSTITUTION appeared the following relative to General T[illegible]:

CHICAGO, ILL., November 13.—The Daily News having invited the governors of the states, and prominent southern men, to send congratulations on Grant's return, received a number of such congratulations, including one from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, one from General Longstreet, and the following from Hon. Robert Toombs:

"Atlanta, Ga.—M. E. Stone, Editor: Your telegram received. I decline to answer, except to present my personal congratulations to General Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably, and won; I fought for mine, and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the union.
Signed R. TOOMBS."

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called on General Toombs, and after reading this dispatch to him asked if it was genuine. The general said it and then gently remarked that it was about correct.

"It certainly represents my views," he said. "I did not intend to answer the editor's dispatch in full. I merely desired him to congratulate General Grant on his safe return. I then went on to say that I was ready to fight again for my cause—that of establishing the rights of the states to secede. Why should'nt I say it? I feel it—I mean it—it is in my heart and why should I deny it? Why should I crawl about and begin to tell lies in my old age? I don't like the union and they know it, and I have nothing to hide. The policy of suppressing sentiment is all pretentious. Seymour got a bigger vote in New York in '68 than we have ever got since, and we've been choking the north with butter ever since. The union cannot last. Honest government is impossible under the 14th and 15th amendments. The radicals injected 500,000 snags into the belly of the constitution, and they did it for the purpose of breaking down our institutions. They will succeed I hope and believe. Yes sir, I telegraphed the Chicago man my honest views. I speak for no one but myself, and I don't care to tell a d—d lie about it!"

The Day in Chicago.

GENERAL GRANT MAKES SEVERAL SPEECHES ON THE BIG "N."

CHICAGO, November 13.—The morning which has long been looked for as the inauguration of unusual festivities, attending the annual meeting of the army of Tennessee, opened with a dull sky, and up to 8 o'clock the rain fell in brisk showers. Along toward 9, however, the sky became brighter and the sun came out at times, making the prospect more favorable for the procession and for decorating. At 10 o'clock the army of Tennessee began its annual meeting at headquarters, in the Palmer house. General W. T. Sherman presided. General W. E. Strong informed the 450 members present that they would act as guard of honor to General Grant, and follow him when he left the line of procession. Owing to the short time left for arrangements, the business meeting was adjourned until 4 o'clock, and the rest of the session was taken up with arranging the details of the procession. The principal feature of the day is the reception of General Grant by the citizens of Chicago and the army of Tennessee.

In this reception all classes participate, so that the affair is devoid of political significance. This was distinctly understood before the democrats and Illinois National Guards would consent to take part. The republicans who oppose the third term of Grant for the presidency, in participating are doing honor to the great soldier and distinguished citizen. The address of welcome will be made by Mayor Harrison during the afternoon.

The train from Galena, bearing General Grant, arrived at Park Row on South Side, promptly at 1 o'clock. At this time the rain was falling heavily, but in a few minutes the clouds lifted and the sun shone brightly. General Grant alighted with his party from the special car of President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central railroad, and taking a seat in the carriage provided for him, the procession at once moved in order.

General Grant left the procession at the Palmer house and reviewed it from a temporary balcony. It was of great length requiring over two hours to pass a given point. There was a dense and appreciative crowd along the whole line of march, which cheered the notable members and organizations of the procession, but gave their loudest applause to Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

After the review, General Grant was formally welcomed by Mayor Harrison, who spoke in the rotunda of the Palmer house.

The mayor welcomed him as one of the most renowned of American citizens, whose journey around the world had been watched with feelings of gratification; that his passport was simply that of an American citizen. He alluded to the services of General Grant during the late war, to his generosity toward General Lee, and to his elevation to the presidency. He said:

"Sir, you have served your country nobly and the country has honored you grandly. Like the immortal Washington, you rose from the lower ranks of life, passed through all the military grades until you commanded its victorious armies. Like him, you filled the office of president two long terms, and when the two terms were over you were offered a crown, but preferred immortality and fame to temporary power. He who returned to private life lives in the hearts of his people, and all time will call him his country's father. You, too, sir, when your two terms were over obeyed that part of your country's unwritten traditions, hallowed by the immortal example of Washington, and you, retired, and you, too, sir, live and will forever live in your countrymen's hearts. Sir, in the name of Chicago and its people, I prophesy that when Time shall have grown old; when the page of history shall become dim, by the side of the great exemplars who have gone before your name and statue will be placed, and by the side of Washington, and Jefferson, and Jackson, and the immortal Lincoln will live the name of Grant."

The speech was applauded heartily.

General Grant in reply said:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Committee of Reception of Chicago, Gentlemen of Chicago and of Illinois: I feel very much honored by the welcome which I am receiving at your hands to-day. I feel highly honored by the pledge of welcome which has been uttered by your worthy mayor, which is something so personal to myself that it would be hardly in good taste for me to respond to the language of it, and it leaves, therefore, nothing for me to do but to convey thanks to this committee of citizens of this city for the hearty reception which they have given me. To one allusion to my reception abroad, I will say that in every case I felt it was a tribute to our country. I will add further, that our country stands differently abroad in the estimation of European and eastern nations from what it did a quarter of a century ago. An American citizen is regarded in a different light from the American citizen of a quarter of a century ago. At that time it was believed we had no nation. It was merely a confederation of states, tied together by a rope of sand, and would give way upon the slightest friction. They have found it was a grand mistake. They know we have a nation, that we are a nation strong and intelligent, and are a people capable of judging and knowing our rights, and determined on all occasions to maintain them against either domestic or foreign foes. This is the reception you, as a nation, have received through me whilst I was abroad."

The reception given by the society of the army of the Tennessee to General Grant took place at Haverly's theater. The auditorium, the largest in the city, was beautifully decorated with flags, festoons of flowers and wreathes. On either side the stage was the inscription in evergreens, "Welcome of the Society of the army of the Tennessee." Above the center of the stage in like manner, was, "Welcome, commander." There was also upon the stage a representation of the battle ground back of Vicksburg in charge of the boys in blue who guarded the approaches, doing regular sentry duty. The ground was strewn with munitions of war, fascines, etc. There was also arranged on each side of the stage and facing the audience life sized portraits of President Lincoln and General Thomas. High above all, on large banners, were inscribed the names of the battle fields with which the army of the Tennessee are so well acquainted. Loesch's military band supplied the music. The decorations were almost solely designed and executed by Mr. Haverly.

The immense building was filled to the utmost capacity with an audience which, upon the arrival of General Grant, broke into hearty applause. Upon the stage were seated many of his prominent officers, including Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Governor Cullom, Mayor Harrison and other dignitaries were also present. Rev Dr. Thomas opened the exercises with prayer. Governor Cullom said nearly fifteen years had passed since the army had completed the task for which it was called into existence. They had battled better than they knew, for they had battled for nationality and the best safeguards of the rights of the states. He welcomed them and General Grant to the borders of Illinois.

Mayor Harrison welcomed the army of Tennessee to Chicago.

Judge Gresham then arose and made the annual address.

General Sherman arose and announced the conclusion of the session, when the audience set up shouts for Grant. This was persisted in until he arose in reponse. He suggested that it was better to follow the [illegible] a speech. The audience was not down for [illegible] newed the demand for a speech.

Thereupon Grant deliberately drew from his pocket a manuscript, and as deliberately read the following, the longest speech of his life:

After an absence of several years from the gatherings of the society of the army of the Tennessee, it affords me heartfelt pleasure to be again with you, my earliest comrades in the army, in a great conflict for nationality and the union of all the states under one free and always to be maintained government. In my long absence from the country I have had a most favorable opportunity for seeing and comparing in my own mind our institutions with all those of European countries and most of those of Asia—comparing our resources, developed and dormant, the capacity and energy of our people for upholding the government and developing its resources with most of the civilized people of the world. Everywhere, from England to Japan, from Russia to Spain and Portugal, we are understood. Our resources are highly appreciated, and the skill, energy and intelligence of our citizens recognized. My receptions have been your receptions. They have been everywhere kind, and acknowledge that the United States is a nation, a strong, independent and free nation, composed of strong, brave and intelligent people, capable of judging their rights and ready to maintain them at all hazards.

This is a non-partisan association, but composed of men who are united in a determination that no foe, domestic or foreign, shall interfere between us and the maintenance of our grand and free and enlightened institutions and the unity of all the states. The area of our country, its fertility, the energy and resources of our people, with the sparsity of our population compared to the area, postpones the day for generations to come when our descendants will have to consider the question of how the soil is to support them, how the most can be produced to support human life without reference to the taste or desires of the people, and when but few can exercise the privilege of the plain luxury of selecting the articles of the food they will eat, the quantity and quality of clothing they wear; but will remain the abundant home of all who possess energy and strength and make good use of them if we remain true to ourselves. Such a country is one to be proud of. I am proud of it—proud that I am an American citizen. Every citizen, north, south, east and west enjoys a common heritage and should feel an equal pride. I am glad these societies keep up their meetings, so long after the events in which in a sense they commemorate have passed away. They do not serve to keep up sectional feeling or bitterness toward our late foe, but they do keep up the feeling that we are a nation and that it must be preserved one and indivisible. We feel and maintain that those who fought, and fought bravely, on the opposite side from us have equal claims with ourselves in all the blessings of our great and common country. We claim for them the right to travel all over this broad land and select where they please the right to settle, become citizens and enjoy their political and religious convictions free from molestation or ostracism, either on account of them or the connection with the past. We ask nothing more for ourselves, and would rejoice to see them become powerful rivals in the development of our resources, in the acquisition of all that should be desirable in this life, and in patriotism and in love of country. [Applause.]

There was song and another surprise in the presentation of an elegant silk banner to the society. It was presented in an eloquent speech by General Logan, and accepted on behalf of the society by General Sherman in a witty one. There being calls for Sheridan, Pope, Oglesby and Mark Twain, these gentlemen responded. The exercises lasted until a late hour.

FEDERAL FACTS.

The War on the Lotteries—The Decline of American Shipping.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Upon the representations of numerous affidavits of special agents of the post-office department the postmaster-general has arrived at the conclusion that all lottery companies and lottery agents are doing a fraudulent business within the purview of his statutory powers concerning "schemes to defraud the public." He has therefore commenced the issuance of special orders to postmasters at specified cities, directed by name, against all persons known to be concerned in the lottery business, forbidding postmasters to pay any postal money orders or to deliver any registered letter addressed to persons thus named. Money orders and registered letters are to be returned to the sender and the letters to be stamped with the word "fraudulent." In view also of the fact that the most of the persons engaged in selling lottery tickets are doing business under assumed names, the department has also issued orders for the rigid enforcement of the existing regulations, which requires the postmasters to send all ordinary mail matter addressed to the names that are known to be fictitious to the dead letter office. Special orders issued to-day are directed to the postmaster New York City in regard to the following: Wiley Borrow, alias T. J. Commerford, alias Thos. J. Hays & Co.; W. K. Porter and W. C. Creighton, alias B. H. Porter & Co.; Theodore Zeechs; B. Frank Moore, alias M. A. Dauphin; Williamson & Co., alias Royal Havana lottery company; B. Nathan & Co. (all advertising New York city as their post-office address). To postmaster at Louisville, Ky., in regard to T. J. Commerford, alias The Commonwealth distribution company; and to the postmaster at New Orleans, in rregad to M. A. Dauphin.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The report of Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, is made public to-day. Its most interesting feature is the discussion of the decline of American shipping. The report shows that the total tonnage of American vessels entered at our ports from foreign countries during the last fiscal year was 3,049,743 tons, an increase of only one per cent over the preceding year, notwithstanding the recent revival of business. The foreign tonnage entered during the same period was 10,718,394 tons, an increase of nearly 26 per cent. Mr. Nimmo attributes this anomalous state of affairs to the fact that competition in ship building is very active and that foreign countries can build and operate ships more cheaply than the United States can. He hopes however, that the efforts now being made by the American ship builders will ultimately enable them to compete successfully with those of Europe. The total tonnage of the United States on the 30th of June last was 4,169,601, of which our sailing vessels aggregated 2,993,429, and our steam vessels 1,176,172. The tables accompanying the report show that in the order of the value exports of domestic merchandise from the United States now rank as follows: 1, breadstuffs; 2, cotton and manufactures of cotton; 3, provisions; 4, mineral oil; 5, tobacco and manufactures of tobacco.

Eddie Blackburn's Funeral.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the funeral of little Eddie Blackburn took place from his late residence on Orme street. The exercises, which were quite impressive, were largely attended by the playmates of the deceased, together with the many friends of the grief-stricken family. The loss of their bright little son will be a great one to Mr. Blackburn and his family.

The Atlanta Medical College.

Never has the session of this institution opened under more flattering auspices than those which were about the initiation of the present term. There are now one hundred students attending lectures and nearly all of them will finish their courses at this school. It has an able and popular faculty and will always be an important power in medical education in America.

The Portrait and Funeral Scenes of Prof. Mallon in The Sunny South.

The Sunny South will soon bring out a splendid portrait of Prof. Mallon with illustrations of the imposing scenes at his funeral on yesterday, and the speeches delivered on the occasion. It will also contain a picture of his grave with its beautiful decorations. Every family in Atlanta will want a copy of that issue to keep.

—Mr. Frank Cohen, of the Rome Tribune, is in the city on business connected with his paper. The Tribune is now a good daily, and is a live one. The Dalton Enterprise has been merged with the Tribune, and with the able management now on the paper it is bound to succeed. We commend Mr. Cohen to our merchants who desire to advertise in his paper.

PATRIOTIC PULSATIONS

SENATOR CARPENTER'S HOROSCOPE

The Brilliant Senator Nerves Himself up to the Issue and Plans a Campaign—The Announcement of the Result in New York—The Grant Boom.

WASHINGTON, November 13—Senator Matt Carpenter will issue a manifesto to the country in the shape of an interview. It is a sort of distress gun fired off on political questions generally and especially on the so-called conspiracy of the democratic congress to hold on to the senate organization and count in the next president. Speaking of the senate he says:

"There are six senators who hold over until the forty-eighth congress, who now as democrats repre[illegible] states, or states that soon will be. They are Senators Grover and Slater, of Oregon; Farley, of California; Davis (counting him as of the opposition), of Illinois; Pendleton, of Ohio, and McPherson, of New Jersey. The death, resignation or removal from the senate from any cause of anyone of these would be followed by the election of a republican successor. If such a casualty should occur and Senator Kellogg should be retained in his seat, the election of republican senators to the forty-seventh congress in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York to succeed Senators Thurman, Wallace, Eaton, McDonald, Randolph and Kernan would give the republicans a bare working majority, even if Judge Davis should not act with them. The democrats, as it now appears, will gain only one senator by the elections of 1881—the successor to Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, although there is a bare possibility that Senator McDonald may either succeed himself or be succeeded by another of his own party. I have been led with others to look into these possible contingencies while considering Senator Kellogg's case, now pending before the committee on privileges and elections. Of course our democratic friends have calculated all these chances and we should do the same."

The senator then proceeds to predict that Kellogg will not be unseated before December, 1880, but is of the opinion that he will be at that time, after the matter could not enter as an issue into the election of 1880. He also believes that the house democrats will at the same time unseat some republican member in order to secure a majority of the states to the democrats should the election fall into the house. The democracy is then to protest against the vote of some republican state on the ground of undue federal interference; pitch that state out by sustaining the protest and then proceed to elect a president. When asked whether he really thought such predictions would be realized he said: I don't say they will be, but they may be. And in view of that possibility it is the part of wisdom to take them into careful consideration now. Forewarned is forearmed. One reason why I believe these things may all occur is the knowledge the democrats have—the same as we have—that the next census will materially alter the relative sectional strength of the two parties as represented in the house, conceding of course, that the parties are sectional as the really are, and as they are likely to continue to be for some time to come. This afteration, or change, according to the best information I can get, will be favorable to the republicans. That is, the increase of representatives in the house will be from the north."

Mr. Carpenter is also seriously outraged at the prospect of the democrats holding possession of the senate after 1883, for on that subject, speaking of the presidency, he remarks: "Suppose, now, the preliminary arrangements I spoke of for a presidential election by the house should all fail? There's another chance for them, so long as they hold control of the senate. In the event of a failure to elect by the house, the presiding officer of the senate becomes president ex officio. Even if the house is a tie, as it may be and will be if those preliminary arrangements are not carried out, the protests against the count of electoral votes might be debated, continued and delayed, and other devices might be resorted to until the term of the present administration expires. Then the senate would choose a president pro tem., who would become president of the United States ex officio until a new election should be ordered."

The above very able conspiracy may appear less formidable in the eyes of the country so far as the Kellogg case is concerned, when it is remembered that Mr. Kellogg got his seat by a majority of one vote, which was cast by Vice-President Wheeler. On that well-remembered occasion Senator Eaton protested against the presiding officer of the body having anything to do with its organization, as he was not and could not be, under any construction of law, a member of the senate. He was simply elected to act as a presiding officer and the senator added that he meant at an early date to introduce a bill which would forever settle that question. He has not yet done so. Mr. Wheeler, in justifying his vote, said that he had examined the precedents in the case and being convinced that he was sustained by them he proposed to exercise his rights regardless of the views senators might entertain. This will be one of the points in controversy when the issue comes up. The constitution is silent upon the matter. It places the vice-president there to vote in case of a tie. He can't vote to make a tie but only to break it. General Butler, of South Carolina, had a majority of one, the vice-president not counted, but Mr. Wheeler's vote was required to break the tie on Kellogg. The republicans will claim that he has an undisputed right to vote in case of a tie on all questions that can possibly come before the senate, while the democrats will attempt to make an exception of cases involving the organization of the body.

NEW YORK AND INDIANA.

There is a good deal of quiet consultation among the democrats here as to the propriety of concentrating all their efforts next year on New York and Indiana, which states, if carried, will insure them the presidency. It is thought by many democrats here to be a waste of time and money to attempt to carry any western state except Indiana. These men hold that, if all the energy and money that is usually brought to bear by the democrats in the so-called northern states was concentrated in New York and Indiana, it would insure these states to the democracy, and thus give them the presidency. They have no fears of losing any of the southern states. They contend that all the southern states will be carried without the expenditure of efforts, leaving the national committee to concentrate every speaker, every document, and every dollar on New York and Indiana, which, if carried, will give them the presidency without making any effort in other states. As a prominent democrat here remarked, "We have 138 votes to begin with."

THE GRANT PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

Washington Letter in Philadelphia Record.

A most silly and absurd and political "roorback," as General Garfield calls such yarns, has been put in circulation by some inventive Washington correspondent to the effect that the southern democratic leaders have indicated a willingness to support Grant; that they concede the impossibility of electing a democratic president next year, and are willing to indorse and support Grant in order to destroy sectionalism. Strange to say, very many papers have discussed this rumor as if it contained some probability. There is no truth whatever in the story. It has been currently reported that Senator Withers, of Virginia, was engineering the Grant movement among southern democrats. I have taken the pains to ascertain from Senators Withers that the assertion is totally false as far as he is concerned, and he is satisfied that no southern democrat of any prominence could be led to support Grant. The senator would never agree to support him. There are here in Washington a number of political geniuses who are commonly known as the "jedges and colonels." This designation is conferred upon them because they are supposed to resemble the happy pair presented in Chanfrau's play of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveller," as the judge and the colonel. These men hail from the south and are great braggarts. Some of them are nominally republicans and some are democrats, but they are nothing but pap-hunters. They are without character or influence in their own states. These "jedges and colonels" who claim democracy as their political faith gathered here when the party got control of congress, supposing their merits would be recognized by appointments to good positions. They were left out in the cold, and their chief occupation is to loaf round hotels, accept invitations to drink and eat free lunches. These men are satisfied that the democratic party is gone, because it has failed to provide them with office, and it is they who originated and continue to agitate the question of the south supporting Grant. As I have said, these men are nothing but pap hunters, but correspondents of republican papers gladly accept them as representative and influential southern men, and quote their silly utterances as such. These men would support Grant or any one else for a small office or a few dollars, but they are without votes or influence. No representative southern man is for Grant. They are all for Bayard, and intend to elect him.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

Albany Letter in New York Sun.

The Robinson democrats are not only astonished [illegible] election. [illegible] such profound faith in the people that, being satisfied in his own mind that he tried to administer his office in their welfare, he could not believe he would be beaten. I sought out to-day his intimate friend, whose opinions have heretofore been given in this correspondence, and asked him what he thought of the result. I found him depressed but talkative. He said:

"The democrats were beaten simply because they could not get out their vote. They had strength enough and to spare in the state to defeat Cornell and to overcome the Kelly defection, but they could not make it available. Certain general causes contributed to the disaster. This is the season of the republican boom. Every two or three years there is a reaction in politics, which can be traced to no particular cause, but which leads to strange results. All the northern states this year have wheeled into the republican column. The democrats have done relatively worse in New Jersey Connecticut, Ohio and California than in New York. Indiana was probably saved from the deluge only by the fact that it held no election. This drift of sentiment in one direction or the other is not easily explained, but its influence is seriously felt. We held our election at an unfortunate time, when the current was running strongly in the wrong direction. Our people became disheartened even before the Syracuse convention was held. Ohio threw a wet blanket on them, and the persistency of the Kelly movement added to their demoralization."

"But why were you blind to all these considerations before the election?" I inquired.

"Because I trusted to the importance of the contest and the power of organization to overcome this apathy. We measured the republican strength with sufficient accuracy. Cornell's aggregate vote is no larger than we credited him with—hardly as large. We knew that we could afford to lose 50,000 of the votes which Robinson received in 1876 and still elect him. We were not disappointed in the republican accessions to Robinson's support. But Cornell's managers were very active. He received the whole purchasable vote in a solid body. Where the money came from I don't know, but I am inclined to think that the federal office-holders were pretty freely bled under Mr. Hayes's amended code of civil service procedure. The incorporation of such speakers as Sherman and Blaine also produced an effect. It gave to the canvass an appearance of national significance, and seemed to show that the republicans were united. But none of these things would have hurt us if we could have got out our vote. There is where we failed. Our local managers lost heart and hope when there was no reason for discouragement, and fell into a helpless state from which it proved impossible to arouse them. If the judgment of the people could have been taken, Robinson would have been re-elected. He was defeated because more than 200,000 stayed from the polls."

"What effect will Robinson's defeat have on the presidential election?"

"I should say it would have a most damaging effect on the prospects of democratic success. I can see no way out of the present dilemma. Mr. Kelly has proved himself strong enough to ruin the party if he is not permitted to rule it. Our presidential candidate must be acceptable to him, or he will repeat his performance of this year. But a candidate acceptable to Mr. Kelly may, on that very account, be obnoxious to other democrats in New York. Bolts are very apt to beget bolts. There is danger ahead."

"Will Mr. Tilden be a candidate for president?"

"I know nothing about Mr. Tilden's aims or wishes, but if I were in his place I would not accept a nomination under any circumstances. There are a great many men who think the democratic party would be a great deal stronger under some other leadership than his. This is a good time to test the truth of that proposition. The party was not burdened with an excess of strength in this state when Mr. Tilden took hold of the ropes in 1874. He was not nominated for governer because the prospects of success were deemed flattering, and it was thought right to reward him for a long and faithful service. He was nominated at a time when the re-election of Dix was looked upon almost as a foregone conclusion. He was given a chance to lead a forlorn hope, and he led it to victory. He carried the state, aside from the city of New York, by 8,000 majority, and overcame the republicans in their own strongholds. When he went to Albany he did not try to build up his own strength, but to pull down the strength of the corruptionists who had intrenched themselves in the citadel of power. He made an attack audacious in its boldness on the canal ring. Fortunately for the state, that attack proved successful. The men who had filched millions from the taxpayers found the doors of the treasury closed against them. Tammany applauded him in this work, but the moment that he refused to render menial service to Mr. Kelly that bold chieftain turned against him and demand his scalp. Tammany formed an alliance with the broken canal ring, the overthrow of which it had hailed with delight, and the two organizations went to St. Louis to defeat Mr. Tilden's nomination for president.

"But, in the mean time, a very strong feeling had sprung up in the country that he was the man for the occasion. The people wanted to see the warfare against official corruption, which he had waged so successfully in Albany, carried on in Washington. Few of the leading men on either side took kindly to this suggestion, and when they found what an overwhelming demand there was for his nomination, they were inclined to attribute that demand to sinister causes. Old politicians who had been working all [illegible] enthusiasm for themselves, and who had all the wealth of the subsidy seekers to back them, had the audacity to assert that Mr. Tilden, by sending his agents through the country and distributing money, had made himself an irresistible candidate for president. They would not understand a truth that was apparent to every unprejudiced mind—that Mr. Tilden was preferred to them because he had given proof that he knew how to root out corruption and reform government abuses. He was fairly elected to the highest office in the gift of the people. He was deprived of that office through no fault of his own. If his advice had been followed the conspiracy would have failed. But the weak-kneed democrats fell easily into the trap of the unconstitutional electoral commission scheme, and when they were beaten, eight to seven, they fell to abusing Mr. Tilden, who told them at the start that he would not consent to raffle for the presidency. They profess to wonder now why he did not go up on the steps of the capitol and proclaim that he had been elected—which would have been a very foolish proceeding. They made it impossible for him to act by accepting a cowardly compromise, through which congress surrendered its constitutional powers to an unconstitutional commission. It is well to remember that there was a great commotion in Washington when Tilden was elected. Several incendiary fires occurred in the department in which nothing but papers were destroyed, and other fires would have followed if he had taken his seat. If Mr. Tilden had entered on his duties as president he would have wrought out certain great reforms in public affairs. But all that he did in this state will be undone within the next three years. With such an experience he certainly can have no great desire to enter on a fierce fight in a broader field. Without knowing anything about it, I am firm in the opinion that the other aspirants for the democratic nomination next year will not find Mr. Tilden blocking their way."

THE RESULT ANNOUNCED.

The New York Sun has received official returns from fifty of the sixty counties in the state. A close comparison between these and unofficial returns from the other ten counties indicate that Hoskins, republican, for lieutenant-governor has defeated Potter by about 1,100 majority. Carr, republican, for secretary of state was elected by nearly the same majority. Wadsworth, republican, for comptroller-general, will have an increased majority over Hoskins. Ward and Wendell, republicans, are also elected as attorney-general and treasurer. The majority for Horatio Seymour, jr., democrat, for engineer and surveyor, will be toward 10,000. John Kelly's vote has increased over the previous estimates and will reach 75,000.

An Albany special says that the official returns for all but a few counties show Hoskins' majority to be 1,330, Carr's about 2,000 and Wendell's about 3,000.

FUN FROM MAINE.

PORTLAND, November 13.—It is reported to-day from Augusta that the state authori-giving seats to 17 democratic senators and 80 representatives, giving them a majority and quorum, in which case the republicans will retire.

SIGNS IN THE HEAVENS.

Pointing Out Some Political Complications in Georgia.

There are enough signs in the Georgia political heavens to indicate that the radicals of the state have recuperated their courage sufficiently to make an attempt at reorganization. They have lain dormant for several years and allowed the democracy to have their own way and to wrestle with the unruly of their own party in the shape of independents. It is evident that the shrewd and calculating radical leaders have concluded that these "independents" are sufficiently a separate and distinct crowd outside of the democratic party and are in such numbers, as to justify the organization of the republican party as a third Richmond in the field of state politics. Whether they aim to figure as a state party, as well as a part of the national republican organization, will doubtless depend upon the success and strength of the ranks when they shall have been re-established.

A SHADOW PARTY.

The probability is more reasonable that this movement to reorganize the party is but an incident preliminary to the regular republican presidential campaign. It is usual for them, even when in the most helpless minority, to get up some semblance of an organization in order that they may send authorized delegations to the national convention. That is about all the purpose that could be served by republican organizations in this state. It is already evident that there will be an effort by republican aspirants to control the delegations from the southern states in the convention. It is the desire of each to have the "solid (republican) south" at his back, and hence the activity among the radicals that is becoming apparent in this section.

Georgia's vote in the republican convention will count as much as Iowa's, although the one is a solid democratic and the other a solid republican state. Who, then is to be backed by Georgia's delegation?

IS IT JOHN SHERMAN?

While there are a great many Grant republicans in the state, it is very plain now that the John Sherman men are leading in the movement to which we refer. Prominent among these, is John L. Conley, ex collector of internal revenue, and son of Postmaster Conley. Mr. Conley has just appeared in a letter to the public, in which he gives in perfect adhesion to John Sherman and openly advocates his election to the presidency. John is moved to think that such a result would prove the panacea for all our national ills. It is also notable that most of the officers in this state dependent upon the treasury and the post-office department are men of John Sherman preferences and fairly committed to his cause. The recent appointment of Tom Blodgett as collector of customs at St. Mary's was not a bad Sherman trick.

The Atlanta Republican, the only visible organ of the faith in these parts, appears to be rather mixed in its views. In one column we read its statement that either a new party is wanted, or else a change of name. It thinks if the republican party would change its name it would command many thousands of converts. Still the paper

ADVISES ACTIVE ORGANIZATION

by the republicans in every part of the state. The state convention will not be held until some time in the spring. At that convention the delegates to the national convention will be chosen, and there are chances yet of a bitter fight springing up over this matter. The convention will also debate and settle the question of whether or not the party will make a fight in the state campaign of next fall.

It is rumored that if they decide to run a state ticket they will adopt the "Louisiana plan," which will be to nominate such native, reputable and conservative men as can command the respect of all classes and who will accept the candidacy.

NO MORE INDEPENDENTS,

it is announced, can get the support in Georgia of the regular republicans. George S. Thomas, assistant United States district attorney, has unqualifiedly denounced such coalitions as destructive of republican unity and unprofitable to any except the independents. He is not alone in this belief and it is freely stated that in every one of the congressional districts next year there will be regular republican nominees who can and will receive the united support of their party. They well know that this will eventuate in the election of regular democrats, but this will matter nothing to the republicans. The independents they have heretofore helped to elect have turned out no better friends to the republicans than the regular democrats. So it is six one way and half a dozen the other way to the republicans.

We find very few republicans who favor Grant for president. Strangely enough they assign as a reason that they are opposed to any man being president a third term.

The Temperance Rally.

The arrangements are being completed for the starting of the temperance reform on Saturday night at Representative's hall. Mr. Drew has promises of the most excellent assistance and the meetings will be entertaining and profitable. The plan and purpose of the work is openly approved by the best citizens of the city and there are indications that the young men are looking upon it with interest and favor. Let every friend of temperance work to bring out a full audience to-morrow night.

We have been asked what sort of pledge it is that the reformers will be asked to sign? It is this:

"For the honor of God and the benefit of humanity, I promise, with divine help, that I will never make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider, and that I will, in all proper ways, discourage the manufacture, sale, and use of the same."

There should be thousands in Atlanta ready at once to sign that agreement.

"Business Success."

The meeting at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association was largely attended last night and was a decided success. The topic, "The Secret of a Young Man's Success in Business," was presented by many speakers in a very instructive and entertaining light. Several of the men were present encouraging the young men. The services to-night promise to be of deep interest. Several stood up for prayer last night and much feeling has been awakened among the young men. Subject to-night: "A Highly Favored Man and His Terrible End." You are invited to attend.

Chandler's Successor.

DETROIT, November 13—Governor Croswell this evening appointed Fernando C. Bealan United States senator, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE state debt has recently been reduced about $100,000. Paid coupons are numerous at the capitol.

LIBRARIAN HARALSON has received the 68th volume of the Missouri reports and the 29th volume of Virginia reports.

ALREADY over one thousand blank applications for limbs have been issued to maimed confederate soldiers. The wounded soldiers appear to be sticking up to their rights and they should do so.

BERNARD MALLON.

HIS FUNERAL OBSEQUIES YESTERDAY

Over Ten Thousand People in Line Embracing Every Class of our Citizens—Heart-Felt Tributes to His Memory by Those Who Knew Him Best.

Atlanta has witnessed many great occasions and affecting ceremonies, but never before have her people united in a nobler tribute to exalted worth of the living or dead than that of yesterday in the burial of Bernard Mallon, the lamented organizer of our public school system and long its devoted superintendent.

We have already given to our readers a comprehensive sketch of the life and labors of this distinguished educator, the details of his unexpected death in the distant land of Texas and the incidents of the arrival in this city of his remains for funeral interment. It only remains to complete the [illegible] the ceremonies with which the sorrowful labor was performed.

THE LOVE OF THE PEOPLE.

The general grief which was manifested in this community when the announcement of his death came to them made it certain that should his remains be brought hither for their final rest there would be a demonstration of a most remarkable character. No man in the history of the state and city has ever so endeared himself to the people of every class and condition as did Professor Bernard Mallon. His excellent character and ripe culture won for him the esteem of the best minds and the love of the best hearts that knew him. His kindness, his charity and his genial, considerate intercourse with all who were brought into contact with him, either socially or in a business way, attached to him friends and champions of the truest and tenderest kind. Among the youth of the city he was the recipient of their love and fullest confidence and to them his death was equal to the loss of some dear relative. These may be called the chief charms and characteristics of the man who has done a great work for Georgia and interwoven his name with the chiefest glory of Atlanta.

The outpouring of the people, men, women and children, white and black, on yesterday was enormous. The ceremonies occurred

IN THE CITY HALL PARK,

where a platform had been built at the southern portals. The children of the high and grammar schools were assembled at their respective buildings and marched to the grounds taking position in front of the platform. The children of the colored schools were present almost in complete numbers. The ranks of the others were full and no less than three thousand children were thus massed around the stand, wearing sad faces and bearing in their hands floral tributes for the tomb of their friend. Surrounding the children were thousands of the citizens of the city, ladies and gentlemen, who stood sorrowfully awaiting to respond in heart felt "amens" to the eulogies of the deceased. It was estimated by careful judges of numbers that about the platform, in carriages, along the route and at the cemetery, there were all of

TEN THOUSAND PARTICIPANTS

in these sorrowful popular obsequies.

On the stand were grouped most of the exalted personages of the state and city, including the governor, judges, congressmen, distinguished ministers and educators, as well as many of our local officials and fellow-citizens of all pursuits.

The casket containing the remains, after being watched throughout the night in the hall of the Browning society of the Girl's high school, was brought to the park and placed upon the platform. An organ was near by, played by Professor Guilford, and a large choir led the singing.

The first portion of the ceremonies were accompanied by a slight drizzle of rain, but it soon ceased.

The exercises began with the singing of the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," by the choir from the Girl's high school.

Rev. H. H. Tucker, D. D., then read appropriate portions of the Holy Scriptures, and offered a touching and beautiful prayer for the blessings of God upon the ceremonies and the fulfilment of His Divine will in the death of his creature after a useful and Christian life.

The hymn, "Nearer, My God to Thee," was then sung, the concourse uniting.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT

then stepped to the side of the casket and spoke the following beautiful words of the deceased:

My Friends: This vast concourse of mourners is silently paying as noble a tribute as ever was paid to a mortal man. The aged and the young, the families he visited, the homes he blessed by his ministrations, the citizens of this entire city of every class, denomination and race, with sighs and with tears pay the homage of their hearts to the life of one who did so well. The silent, composed body, once so familiar, once so loved, once so venerated, now lying cold and senseless won his way into our hearts as the dew and sunshine sink into the opening flowers. Men never mourned, women never loved, children never wept for a purer and gentler life than once animated that now pulseless and silent heart. His brain, not fired by ambition, dwelt tranquilly and thoughtfully upon the problems of peace, philanthropy and enlightenment, and his feet, never tempted by the love of gain, turned aside from the highways of preferment to walk in the modest paths of learning, from which he ever sought to remove the brambles and entanglements that little children might walk therein. He had no gifts to bestow except such as would make men and women nobler, more useful and happier. In summing up the accomplishments of such a life we are struck with wonder that one so quiet, so modest, so gentle, so unselfish, so unobtrusive, could have done so much. It serves to remind us that it is not the noisy cataract, that makes the valleys reverberate with its thunder, that does the greatest work, but the tranquil, quiet river that glides along through the meadows, bearing upon its silver current fertility and refreshment, and blending the promise of harvests with its rippling song. It is easy to work when the result of our work is manifest before us; it is easy to work when we are cheered by the applause of the multitude; it is easy to work when drum and fife and flag are waiting to announce our triumph; but how difficult to labor in the unnoticed and inconspicuous walks of life where the results are to be gathered in the long years that are to come. We gaze with admiration when we come to reap the golden harvest and our hearts exult with joy when we hear the song of the harvest home, but who thinks then of the lone sower of the seeds who follows the furrow in the chilly November. Bernard Mallon walked along the furrows of life sowing seeds in the hearts of the youths of the country. He has gone, but the harvest is yet to come in the lives of noble men and lovely women. His labors are over! He needs no trumpet to sound his fame, for his memory lingers about every hearthstone in this city with the sweetness and fragrance of a hidden bank of flowers. He lives in the hearts of these youths, these boys and maidens, and in long after years they will look back with tears and gratitude to the teachings and example of Bernard Mallon, who lies speechless here to-day. We all remember his pale tranquil face, his gentle stooping figure, his lovable tender manner. They are coffined here and we grow sad as we think they are stilled in the silence of death. He has gone to his reward. From teaching here he has gone to learn the lessons of immortality over yonder! God grant that you all, young and old, shall so treasure the precepts of his life and imitate the virtues of his walk, that you with him may have joys immortal in the land to which we are assured he has gone!

MAYOR CALHOUN

was the next who addressed the assemblage. He said:

Fellow-citizens: The death of Professor Mallon impressed me, as it has the citizens of Atlanta, most profoundly; and when, on yesterday afternoon, I was selected by the board of education of this city to lay on their behalf an humble flower upon his coffin, I wished that some abler tongue than my own had been selected for this solemn duty. Yet, I felt that to me personally, having known him so long and so well, it would be a work of love. I would say here that perhaps it would be sufficient if I should simply assert to you to-day, on behalf of the board of education, that Professor Mallon, in the exercise of his offices as superintendent and ex officio secretary of the board of education, always did his duty. Perhaps these few words would be the most comprehensive eulogy I could pay to his memory, but I feel that more should be said. Professor Mallon was not born in America, but in Ireland. He came to this country in early life and was educated in New York. He then selected as his home the city of Savannah, in our own state, and as has been so eloquently [illegible] by the governor, the impress of his work stands to-day to his memory in that beautiful city by the sea, and it will last forever! After building up a system of public schools there and when we were about to organize our system of schools here, we invited him hither and he came hoping to make this his home for the remainder of his days. It is needless to say what his work was here. Our public school system is a monument of which we may be proud, and is a monument to his memory grander than any that could be built of marble or brass. His devotion to the schools was unexcelled. Day after day and year after year it was my pleasure to watch him passing to and from the discharge of these duties which his fellow citizens had put upon him. But what shall I say of the more tender relationship which existed between him and the grammar schools, the relations between him and the girls' high school, the Browning society and the Mallon society? What of his works in aid of the charitable institutions of the city? You of the Browning society will remember him better than I. He used to meet with you and I had the pleasure of seeing him there. It was his habit on some melancholy occasions to read Longfellow's beautiful poem entitled "Resignation." Its sentiments were in harmony with his own life and character. He told you that there wasn't a household in this land without its vacant chair and that we must meet these losses with resignation and that we should so live as to meet our loved ones above! It was my pleasure to meet him and be with him just before he left here. He expected then to return in June next and had promised the Mallon society, which was named in his honor, to meet them here at their first anniversary, or to send them a letter which could be read then. He left this city with much regret. I believe that his warmest feelings were for the people of this city. He expected after doing his appointed work in a distant state to return to Georgia and end his life with us. While his heart and judgment told him it was better to go to his field of labor in that distant state, he still felt bound to the fortunes of Atlanta. His wife, his companion and helpmeet, went with him, and there among strangers she was with him to comfort him. They are separated here, but I believe they will meet again.

"May they meet in the land where spring is eternal,
Where darkness never cometh, nor sorrows, nor pain;
Where flowers never fade, in that clime ever vernal,
May they meet and their parting be never again!"

His spirit has flown to the silent land; let us bury his body in our beautiful cemetery, beneath the soil he loved so well, and may kind and gentle hands plant beautiful flowers upon his grave and water them with tears, that in the spring time they may bloom again, emblematic that he shall live again in that brighter and better and happier world!

REV. DR. A. G. HAYGOOD,

President of Emory college, was next to speak in eulogy of the dead, substantially as follows: [illegible] friend and brother, for his memory, work and name, we have no fit words to-day. As a teacher, speaking for the teachers, I give you, citizens of Atlanta, my judgment that Georgia and that Texas had no such organizer of schools to lose. The Powers above called him to that work and he did it well. Hugh Miller said of the good old Scotchman who taught him masonry, that "he put his conscience in every stone he laid down." Bernard Mallon did that! Jean Paul said he "loved God and little children," and the man who loved God and little children did his work as ever in the Great Task Master's eye! Atlanta never saw such a funeral as this before; Georgia never did; and I doubt if you will ever see it again. It is enough to move hearts of stone. These thousands, these young men, these maidens, these little children of all ages and colors, in God's name he loved them every one and worked for them every one; and you, my children, never knew how you loved him until this cloudy day that will not let the bright sun shine upon his mortal remains. There is this about men like Bernard Mallon—we never know how we love them until we lose them. As England's poet laureate said of the prince consort one of the noblest and gentlest of gentlemen, we may say of him: "He is gone! We have lost him! We know him now! All petty jealousies are silent and he moves before us, how brave, how modest, all accomplished, wise! * * Within what limits and how tenderly!" It was said on one occasion when Harvard college lost its president that it would be easier to find a president for the United States than a president for Harvard college; and when Governor Roberts telegraphed a few days ago to Dr. Sears that Mallon was dead, he telegraphed one of the most mournful facts to the new-born hopes of Texas and to every heart that knew him, from the Blue ridge to the sea. Ten years I knew him and I knew him as a Christian man. I never knew what church he belonged to, but I knew as a brave, modest, Christian gentleman, he led all the rest. His heart wandered back to Atlanta in his last hours. I am informed by one of your board that when he could do no more for the Lone Star state he made his will and left his splendid library to the girls' high school of Atlanta. They will keep it, for they knew him, and those who come after them will keep it in his memory, and, receiving from it lessons of virtue and wisdom, will spring-time after spring-time garland with new white flowers the tomb of him whom they bury to-day as a conqueror and hero. It is right to lay upon this coffin these pearly white chrysanthemums. They tell us that summer is gone, but winter not yet come. He did not live to see his winter time, but was gathered from us in his summer of life. When Cæsar had his triumphs captive princes followed at his chariot wheels, but I would rather have to follow my bier to its last resting place these thousands of weeping children than all the princes and banners of victory that followed Cæsar in his marches! * * * You have here a distinguished governor, a gallant mayor, and wise and rich men, but you never lost a truer friend. The children all over this state will join hands with you to-day in this demonstration of affection and love. If we all could only catch his spirit so true and so good, and imitate his example so noble, and when our time came die like him at our post, we would have lived well and died well, and earth's blessings and God's blessings would be with us!

These addresses were spoken to an assemblage that presented but few eyes undimmed with tears. Many of the children sobbed aloud as they listened.

After the singing of the hymn, "I Would not Live Alway," the floral offerings, which were in the greatest profusion and many of remarkable beauty, were deposited at the foot of the casket. Upon the top was a deep layer of memorial crosses, anchors, crowns and like devices. Several massive decorations were carried in the procession to the grave.

THE PROCESSION

was formed by Chief Marshal Anderson, assisted by Colonel John Milledge and Captain Burke, who were very efficient. The procession was in the following order:

Pupils and graduates of Girls' High School.
Pupils and graduates of Boys' High School.
Citizens on foot.
Board of Education.
Mayor and City Council.
The Hearse.
Pall-Bearers in Carriages.
Friends and relatives in Carriages.
Teachers in Carriages.
Citizens in Carriages.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent.
Mr. J. T. White, principal boys' high school.
Mr. W. A. Bass, assistant boys' high school.
Mr. E. G. Moore, principal Ivy street school.
Mr. John Isham, principal Crew street school.
Mr. H. C. Mitchell, principal Marietta street school.
Mr. W. B. Bonnell, principal Walker street school.
Dr. G. J. Orr, state school commissioner.
Mr. R. J. Lowry, member board of education.
Mr. D. A. Beattie, member board of education.
Mr. John H. Flynn, member city council.
Judge H. K. McCay, Young Men's Library.
Mr. Henry Hillyer, Young Men's Library.
Hon. David Mayer, Benevolent Home and Board of Education.
Dr. J. P. Logan, Citizens at large.
Mr. M. C. Blanchard, Citizens at large.

The procession was nearly one mile in length and formed in itself a scene never before equalled for solemnity in our city.

Hon. Patrick Mallon, brother of the deceased, was accompanied in a carriage by Dr. R. D. Spalding, the most cherished and devoted friend of the late professor.

AT THE GRAVE

the ceremonies were conducted by Rev. H. H. Tucker, D. D., and were brief and impressive. A vast crowd were gathered to see the committal of the cherished remains to mother earth.

The city council donated a special lot in the new addition to the cemetery for the burial of the body.

Judge Hillyer, upon motion of Colonel N. J. Hammond and with the consent of the bar, adjourned the superior court after the morning hour, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

One of the most touching incidents of the obsequies was the sorrow and real grief of the colored people present and in behalf of whose educational progress Mr. Mallon always felt a deep interest.

The Turkestan Mutineers.

LONDON, November 12—The Times, in its second edition, publishes a dispatch dated Cabul, November 7, which says that the mutinous troops of the ameer, in Turkestan, have surrendered, together with nearly 500 stand of arms, a hundred camels and some camp equipage. Colonel Macpherson reports that the country beyond Khoond Cabul, is open and easy.

The Steamer Falcon.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—The steamboat inspectors to-day completed their report upon the circumstances of the recent collision between the steamer Falcon and the schooner S. C. Tryon. The investigation was held with closed doors.

Norfolk's Ships.

NORFOLK, November 12.—The bark Arcturus cleared to-day for Liverpool with 4,000 bales of cotton.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

AMATEURS all over the country are playing Pinafore.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS and Charlotte Thompson, supported by a strong troupe, will be along this way in December.

THE Florences, husband and wife, are presenting "The Almighty Dollar" in Wilmington. They are coming south.

THE Adah Richmond opera company have a three weeks engagement in Mobile. They are meeting with good success.

THE Fifth avenue company have disbanded and the manager seems to have settled in Greenville, South Carolina.

THE theatrical season is just opening up in Memphis since the disappearance of the epidemic and an unusually attractive season [illegible]

THE Mobile Register thin[illegible] thing wanting in the Al[illegible] make a perfect perform[illegible]

It would seem tha[illegible] throughout the co[illegible] much of it going on[illegible]

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

The boom in cotton is assisted by news from China—a country by the way that produces nearly one-half of the world's annual crop. This fact is not generally known because the Chinese spin, weave and consume their crop. This year's crop in China is reported short of an average, and it is believed the deficiency will have to be made up by shipments of goods from this country.

The full figures of the New York contest will make known who came out of it substantial victors. In New York city the combined votes of Robinson and Kelly were only three per cent less than Robinson's vote in 1876, although the total-vote shows a falling off of ten per cent. The republican vote shows a loss of over twenty-two per cent. The complete returns are awaited with a great deal of interest. The indications now are that the unfortunate split induced thousands of democrats to stay at home. They were too disgusted with their leaders to vote at all.

Senator Conkling seems to have the republican party by the tail sure enough. He proposes to make Governor-elect Cornell [illegible] executive committee of the republican national [illegible] Arthur the successor of Senator Kernan. Some of the stalwarts are, however, kicking against the latter part of the programme. They want Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, who managed things very cleverly in the Florida steal, to have the place; but the Utica statesman will probably succeed in giving Arthur the seat unless the people of New York mash the machine next year by electing a democratic legislature.

The annual report of the acting-superintendent of the State lunatic asylum shows that there were 754 patients in the asylum on the first of October against 742 one year before. About 150, of the patients are colored persons, and there are applications on file for the admission of many more. The asylum is so crowded that even the applications for the admission of dangerous or incurable cases of whites will soon have to be refused. The cost of maintaining the institution during the past year was $89,600. The affairs of the institution have been well managed, both in the respect of economy and the welfare of the unfortunates that it shelters. When more room is obtained there will be no room for complaint.

The victory of the readjusters in Virginia was achieved through the negro vote. The principal argument used by the readjusters won them over almost in a body. They were told that the debt of the state was contracted before the war, when everybody but themselves were rich, and they were slaves; that they had no hand in contracting this debt, were not in anyway benefitted by it, and should not therefore be called upon to undergo heavy taxation to pay it off. This brought them over and their vote gave the readjusters a majority. Much the greater part of the intelligence and property of the state was in favor of the McCulloch bill, but in an election for members of the legislature one ballot is as influential as another. It is still hoped that a compromise may be effected by which the state debt question will be kept from becoming a hopeless muddle.

The Funeral of Mr. Mallon.

Governor Colquitt spoke truly on yesterday when he said from the platform at the funeral services of Mr. Mallon that "no such tribute had ever been paid any man in Atlanta." Mr. Atticus Haygood spoke not less truly when he said "that he had rather have such a tribute paid to his memory and be followed to his grave by such children than have the triumphs of Cæsar and march with princes chained to his car." We have never seen such a tender and loving respect paid to mortal remains before. There were thousands of children in the park, clustered around the platform, bearing tributes of flowers. There were long rows of neatly dressed colored children that seemed to be quite as grieved at the irreparable loss as their white mates. As the speakers paid the homage of their hearts to the virtues of the deceased, there were sobs and tears through all the ranks. Boys and girls bent their young heads and cried bitterly, while their mothers and fathers behind them wept just as openly. The grief was universal. White and black yielded to its influence, and from the stand might be seen literally thousands of tearful eyes and bended heads. When the announcement was made that the children might file by the stand and place their flowers by the coffin, it seemed as if the procession would never end. The flowers fell upon the platform until the coffin was covered and they lay in piles upon the floor. It was touching to see these offerings. All classes of the children came to the front. Here was the child of fortune, raising her cross of rare flowers to the platform, sorrowful and weeping in her rich wrappings—and there came the poor boy, in his homespun clothes, laying down his sprig of cedar, his honest face broken with emotion, and his fist clenched in the effort to repress his sobs. Never was sorrow sincerer or more universal—never were eulogies more tender or more eloquent. Such a tribute would have satisfied the proudest of men. To the heart of the modest gentleman to whose memory it was paid—if he could have been in spirit a witness of the scene—it must have been more grateful than the dew to parched flowers. In the scenes of that hour in the park, Mr. Mallon would have found the only reward that his heart ever hoped for—and have realized to the fullest the only ambition that ever inspired him.

Colored Fairs in Georgia.

We have frequently, when occasion seemed to warrant it, made the condition of the colored people in Georgia a topic for editorial comment and congratulation, and we have endeavored by every means in our power, in season and out of season, to encourage every policy and every project that seemed to embody any feature looking to the ameliaration of their condition as a race and the advancement of their welfare as citizens. In view of these things and in view of the real status of the colored people in Georgia, it is not surprising that we sometimes appear to lose patience when we read the gross exaggerations which the republican organs at the north use to compel public opinion to throw up breastworks behind which the deadliest sectionalism may entrench itself. It is not pleasing to read in journals in which the northern people have [illegible] confidence that the negroes [illegible] still kept in a condition [illegible] oppressions of the [illegible] when we behold all [illegible] of thrift and improvement on the part of the colored people. True, they are poor, and they suffer and have suffered all the misfortunes, and all the hardships, and all the injustice that a condition of poverty invites; but they have so far overcome this state of affairs, that it may now be justly said that their poverty is no more absolute than that of the mass of the white people. But it is a little hard, when a representative paper like The Constitution is endeavoring all the time to give the negroes credit for overcoming obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable and to encourage them in further efforts in the direction of their moral, mental and, substantial improvement—it is a little hard to be told by editors who know nothing of the condition of the negro and who sympathize with him only as a voting machine, that the colored people are downtrodden, and abused, and oppressed; and it is irritating to know that the truth is concealed for political effect. The fact of the matter is, in contemplating the future of the negro, we lose sight of partisan politics altogether; we do not stop to consider whether he votes the democratic or the republican ticket; we leave politics out of the question except to this extent; that if the colored people are left in the condition in which freedom found them, it is natural to suppose that in their [illegible] licans, while if they can be educated [illegible] to a proper understanding and appreciation of their new responsibilities as citizens they will make no mistake as to where their true interests lie, and will vote accordingly. There is no partisanship in such a view, only an earnest desire that the colored people may be made to understand what their interests are. This is the education of a citizen, and without this education citizenship is dangerous; and behind this danger of ignorance lies the cause of every indignity that has been mistakenly perpetrated upon the race in the south—a fact which the colored people will in due time come to appreciate in all its force. But all this is not to our present purpose.

Among other recent and noteworthy evidences of the improvement of the colored people in Georgia is the fact that during the present season they have held two agricultural fairs, one at Griffin and one at LaGrange. We are told that the displays at both these exhibitions were more than creditable to the thrift and industry of the negroes, and that the competition for the premiums offered was characteristic and lively. The programme of each fair was varied with the contests and amusements usual with such exhibitions, and in each instance the fair received the patronage and support of whites as well as blacks. The exhibition at LaGrange appears to have been the most successful of the two, and the Reporter—a democratic paper—devotes considerable space to a description of the display and the incidents connected therewith. Among other things, there was a spirited military contest, participated in by various colored companies, and a gentleman from Indiana expressed surprise at seeing negroes marching about a southern town with guns and bayonets. There was no disorder of any kind. A very suggestive event was a speech made by Dr. West, colored, from Savannah, described by the Reporter as a man of considerable culture and travel. He is a Pennsylvanian who has come south since the war. The Reporter does not print a synopsis of the remarks of Dr. West, but gives a few of the points he made. Among other things, he said he had traveled in many states, and he was satisfied that the negroes who are in Georgia ought to stay here. In regard to the complaints that the whites swindle the negroes, the speaker said that the boot was more frequently on the other leg, and he then proceeded to show how a negro draws on his employer every week until he overdraws his wages and then at the end of the year is surprised and dissatisfied because there is no balance coming to him.

Dr. West said he was a republican—we quote from the Reporter—and had voted that ticket in the last gubernatorial election, but next time he should vote for Colquitt, no matter who runs against him. That Colquitt is one of the best governors any state ever had; that he treats all classes with equal justice, and that he admired him greatly for that which caused most of the sneers against him—namely, his regard for the religious welfare of his constituents. He further said that the negroes of southern Georgia are solid for Colquitt, and that all who favor good government should support him. The speech was quite an able one, and was heard with great interest by both whites and blacks.

The speech, it will be observed, is hardly less significant of the change that has taken place in the political relations between the whites and blacks in Georgia than the fair itself of the wonderful improvement the race has made in a state that is solidly democratic. We commend both these significant facts, not to the organs, but to the journals at the north which are honest enough to do our section justice: we commend the facts to these in the hope that they will make them texts for a discourse which shall have for its purpose the obliteration of that deadly spirit of sectionalism which seems to have taken possession of the northern mind, and which threatens, in the near future, to lead the republic to a destruction more complete than dissolution.

It is a very pretty come off for a newspaper that deliberately endeavored to destroy the democratic party, with full knowledge of the effect it would have on the national contest, to talk about the republicans bribing the south with unlimited subsidies to vote for them. And yet this is what the New York Express does. We advise the Express to wash the John Kelly stain out of its record, and to brush itself up generally before talking about the bribery of the south. If the John Kelly gang could have retained their unsavory hold upon New York affairs by bribery, the result in New York city would have been different. The editor of the New York Express is by no means the proper person to cast insinuations in the direction of the south. Let him stick to the bolters in whose interest he endeavored to ruin the democratic party of New York.

Ben Butler has no fears of exhausting the wind of his friends.

Mr. Evarts is about to begin his vigils as a candidate for the New York senatorship. Pray, what sort of a rooster does our Uncle William take Conkling for? There is no worm in the barnyard for any Hayes man.

The stalwarts are already on the ragged edge, but we desire to add to their alarm by calling attention to the somewhat remarkable fact that the democratic papers in the south no longer allude to General Grant as a bummer, or to his journey as a junketing spree. We'll warrant the organs can discover something significant in this fact.

The New Orleans Times has started a savings bank attachment. The field of journalism is continually widening. After awhile all well-regulated newspapers will have velocipede rinks for the accommodation of their patrons.

It is announced that evening dresses are to be worn short this winter. Really, this looks like a Lydia Thompson boom.

The Hon. Eli Perkins kindly sends us one of his illustrated literary hand-bills, in which the fact is conspicuously set forth that he is a humorist and a lecturer. We have frequently heard that he is a lecturer, and we are glad to be officially informed that he is likewise a humorist. We shall now go forward in the pursuit of duty with less uneasiness.

Out in Galesburg, Illinois, some envious republican broke an egg just over Grant's jaw. The egg was an unhatched one.

It is but just to Mr. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, to remark that he wants "the south-"land pines" to "murmur over his grave." In other words, instead of removing to the north, he will continue to skirmish around and build verses in the sunny south.

Garfield's attention is divided between his pocket-book and the Ohio senatorship.

The London Times cheerfully alludes to the fact that we have a standing army. The standing is out of respect to the memory of Sitting Bull.

The republicans will discover before the season is over that defeat doesn't even lag on its leaders—wait, it can't be [illegible] When a democrat is outvoted he merely determines to watch the ballot-boxes and the registry lists a little closer next time.

The announcement is made that both Mary Anderson and her esteemed agent, Hickey, are devoted to their respective arts.

Sherman claims that Grant is the only man who can cure Tom Scott's paralysis. In addition to this, he is also the only man who can cure Sherman's presidential fever.

The copy of the Burlington Hawkeye sent to General Grant during his stay in that village was printed upon white satin. At the very least calculation this calls for two consulships and a post-tradership. It isn't often that you see so much thrift united to such a supply of good humor. We trust the editors of our esteemed contemporary will be successful.

We are not ready to say who ought to be the democratic candidate for the presidency until G. Alf. Townsend has consulted his scrap-book.

It is understood that Editor Medill had engaged rooms in Mexico in anticipation that the confederates would carry Chicago.

Our most prominent statesman has made two terrible mistakes in the course of his career. One was when he would, but couldn't, and the other was when he could, but wouldn't.

Do the republicans propose to go into the next campaign upon a platform which has sectionalism for its basis? Because, if they do, the south wants an opportunity to set her house in order.

It will probably astonish the capable poet-editor of the New York Tribune, to learn from Mr. Tilden's friends that his health is still well. Doesn't this astounding fact call for a lilting lay of some kind?

IN GENERAL.

—It is said that Leadville has already yielded $10,000,000 in silver.

—It is claimed that Senator Blaine has has sent sixty-five mail bags full of his speeches to the south.

—The returns of the complete vote of Maryland gives Gary, republican, 68,612; Hamilton, democrat, 90,820.

—The electric light at Niagara Falls has gone out for the season, and the water now has to feel its way in the dark.

—Queen Victoria takes a womanly interest in hearing who has a new dress, who made it and how much it cost.

—President Eliot, of Harvard university, thinks that teachers ought to know that they can have their positions during good behavior.

—Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey intend to maintain revival work in St. Louis all winter. They will open their meetings there in about two weeks.

—As Senator Chandler left no will, his widow and only child, the wife of Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, will receive his estate of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

—The fault found with all state constitutions is in the fact that they do not provide enough offices to give every reformer a place.

—The debt of Chattanooga has been reduced $4,000 in five years, and the Times says that at that rate it will be wiped out in one hundred and twenty years.

—In Milan, Italy, there are no fewer than eighty-five establishments engaged in the supply of theater costumes and properties, as many as 1,000 persons being employed in the manufacture of silk tights alone.

—Cetewayo says there were only ten of his men present when the prince imperial was killed. A bold stand would have saved his life, if the Zulu king is to be believed, and the fate of an empire might have been changed.

—There are three things which we are resolved to put down—drunkenness, which speaks for itself; free living, or the habit of continually going just upon the very brink, and joking about drink and drunkards.—Cardinal Manning at a London Temperance Meeting.

—Mr. William C. Preston, of Kentucky, ex-minister to Spain, ex-member of congress and ex-confederate general, has just been arguing a case in a St. Louis court. Mr. Preston is described as "still erect and high-headed," but blind in one eye and deaf in one ear. His argument is full of political anecdotes and reminiscences, and interlarded with quotations from the speeches of Benton and other statesmen of past generations.

—The benediction of the hounds took place at Chantilly on the 6th of November. This ceremony generally takes place on St. Hubert's day, but this year it was retarded three days. The huntsmen, beaters, piqueurs and grooms, all in gala costume, take the impatient and noisy pack as far as the entrance to the choir of the church; the service is then celebrated, and, after the benediction, the oldest dog in the pack is decorated with the colors of the Duc d'Aumale, and the exit from the church to the coverside is made to the sound of the fanfare.

—A Philadelphia widow has lost $20,000 by marrying a second time. One of the clauses of her first husband's will ran: "I give and bequeath to my wife the interest of the sum of $20,000 of my estate, to be paid to her semi-annually for and during all the term of her natural life, if she shall so long remain my widow. In case of her marriage the interest of the said sum shall cease. After her decease or marriage, as the case may be, I give and bequeath the said sum of $20,000, together with all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, to my father, Phineas Hough." The woman married again, and her father-in-law by the first marriage brought a suit for the money. Judge Ashman has decided that the wife's claim ceased with her widowhood.

—London Vanity Fair: Lord Odo Russell, while calling upon Prince Bismarck a short time ago, asked him how he managed to get rid of that class of unfortunate visitors whom he could not well refuse to see, but whose room he found preferable to their company. "Oh," replied the chancellor, "I have a very simple method. My wife knows them pretty well, and when she sees that they are with me she generally contrives to come in and call me away upon some pretext or other." He had scarcely finished speaking when the princess put her head in at the door and said; "Otto, you must come and take your medicine. You ought to have had it ten minutes ago." Lord Odo Russell had not till then any idea that his room could be more welcome than his company.

The Greatest Question Before the American People.

New York Sun.

The general who wilfully blinds himself to the strength of the enemy is to be accounted among the most foolish of men.

In politics, as in war, the true policy is to justly estimate the contending forces and to see things as they actually exist. The elections which have just taken place in several states show conclusively such an augmentation of republican strength as to render altogether probable that the republicans will be able to elect their candidate for president next year.

The greatest question—the one great question—now before the country becomes, who that candidate shall be.

It is not, by any means, a mere consideration of personal preferences or personal antipathies. One new and threatening element is brought into the choice.

Mr. Conkling, we suppose, is out of the question. At the latest accounts he was suffering severely from a chill, and the people experience a chronic chill toward him.

Either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Blaine could probably be elected.

But some republicans insist on running Grant.

Electing a president a third time would be an innovation on the customs of the country, established by the revolutionary fathers—an innovation of the most alarming character, and menacing the overthrow of our free institutions and the establishment of a monarchy.

Grant has already enjoyed all the civil honors, and more than the military honors conferred upon George Washington, the father of his country. But Washington was modest and retiring, while Grant is pushing, ambitious, selfish, grasping.

Should Grant be nominated, the patriotic feeling against a third term might yet enable the democracy, if guided by wise and conciliatory counsels, and thus amalgamating with themselves the best elements of the republican party, to elect their own candidate.

Anybody, everybody against Grant is the motto of true and enlightened patriotism.

That New York "Victory."

New York Times, rep.

The group of political managers who secured the nomination of Mr. Cornell and their other favorites are boasting in "Cambyses vein" of the tremendous triumph which they have gained for the republican party in New York. They seem to be utterly ignorant that the triumph, such as it is, was not won by them, but in spite of them, and that without them there is every evidence that it would have been more decisive and more valuable. In what does the triumph consist? In the election of Mr. Cornell, the peculiar pet of the managers, by a plurality which he owes entirely to a bolt in the democratic ranks, without which bolt he would have been buried out of sight under an adverse majority of at least 30,000. It consists further in the election of certain minor candidates on the state ticket, all of whom, with one exception, owe their support within the party, not to their own merits, but to the fact that they were not so conspicuously identified with machine methods as Mr. Cornell himself. That is [illegible] If it is anything but a narrow escape [illegible] be very strong. If it is anything but a narrow escape from humiliating failure, then the ordinary tests of influence and popularity are of no value. To run 30,000 to 35,000 behind one's ticket, and to aid one's associates only by furnishing a dingy reputation, in comparison with which their claims seemed respectable, is a droll achievement to brag about. The most that ordinary common sense can see that is even consoling to the Conkling-Cornell managers is, that they are not hopelessly ruined, and that a lucky combination of circumstances leaves them yet a little time in which they may repent and bring forth fruit meet for repentance.

The Fate of Tammany.

New York Herald.

The position of Tammany hall as a democratic organization is just now so critical that it really lies at the mercy of the republicans, and it is an interesting and important question what the republican attitude toward Tammany will be. Tammany has lost the sheriff, county clerk and all three coroners. It will lose the controllership next year. In the board of aldermen the Tammany men can do nothing without republican help. The future of Tammany depends, therefore, on what the republicans may do. If they do not choose to make a friendly alliance with it, but on the contrary oppose it, they can crush it. They will be tempted, we suppose, to coddle and maintain it as a means of weakening the democratic party; and if the anti-Tammany leaders should attempt to get control of the Tammany organization to use it for their own purpose it would be the natural policy of the republicans to defend the present possessors. But the anti-Tammany men profess no such purpose; they say that Tammany ought to be destroyed as a political organization; that it is an injury to the party in the state, under any circumstances; that it is odious to the "hay loft and the cheese press," the country democrats, and that the time for "bosses" has gone by. If the anti-Tammany leaders are in earnest in this, Tammany's days as a political force of any importance in the state or the country are numbered, for it is scarcely probable that the republicans will venture, in the face of respectable public opinion, to make themselves the allies of Tammany, and thus save it from extinction.

Constitutional but Unpopular.

New York Herald.

But, merely for illustration, let us suppose New York a doubtful state, with the chances in favor of the democrats, and that the republican legislature should resolve to make a sure thing of it by appointing the electors. The state and the whole country would resound with denunciations. The sense of public outrage would never be appeased until every man who voted for so audacious a change had been hunted into private life and politically ostracized. And yet the legislature would have done nothing which the constitution does not permit. We are therefore warrantal in saying that long usage, founded on jealousy of power, is deemed almost as sacred as the constitution itself and can as little be violated without outraging public sentiment. Now for the application. The election of a president for a third term is no more forbidden by the constitution than is the taking away of the choice of electors from the people. But in both cases long and approved usage has the force of a constitutional provision since nothing can be more certain that if the constitution were now to be made it would insure the choice of the president by a popular vote and would limit his re-eligibility.

The Expected Results of Division.

Atlanta Correspondence Chicago Tribune, rep.

The criminations and recriminations of these representative southern bourbons keep the people in a state of continual excitement and confusion; and many sensible democrats hesitate to declare that the democratic control of this state will cease with the next election. They hold that the republicans will unite with the independents, led by Alexander Stephens and Congressman Felton, and, taking advantage of the war between the Hill and Colquitt Gordon factions, will elect the next state officials. Alexander Stephens is generally named as the probable candidate of the independents for governor; or, in case he refuses to run, Felton will take the place. The independents are taking advantage of the present democratic disruption to organize in every county, and the democratic leaders express great fears that they can never carry the state again. The indications are more encouraging now for the overthrow of bourbon rule in this state, than at any time since the democrats seized control of the state government by force and fraud, in 1873. Great changes are evidently in the near future.

Forward, March!

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The presidential campaign will commence formally on the 17th of December.

Mr. Cornell, the minority-elect governor of New York, has just hastened to call the republican national committee to meet on that day for the purpose of fixing the time and place of the national nominating convention.

This is prompt, and shows great fidelity on the part of Mr. Cornell to the interest of the "machine," which is for Grant.

Cornell and Conkling will deliver the seventy votes of New York sold for Grant, of course.

Old Simon Cameron has just declared that corrupt Pennsylvania will soon lead off by instructing its fifty-eight delegates for Grant.

This alone, with the solid south, will be a majority. But Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin and the north are all for Grant.

It looks to-day as if both parties will nominate their candidates next year without opposition—by acclamation.

On the republican side it will be Grant.

On the democratic side it will be Bayard.

How Remenyi Fiddles.

New Haven Register.

Like the murmur of a brook over a mossy rock, h-m-m-m-m-a-a-a; like the sighing of a breeze among the pines, sh-sh-sh-eo-eo-eow; like the sound of a rushing wind through the rigging of a ship, whe-whew-whe-e-whe-e-o-w-e-h-whew; like the footfalls in a merry dance, la-ta-ta-la-ta-te-te, te-de-de,-la-ta-te,-de,-de; like the march of an army, te-dum-te-dum-te-dum-tum-tum-te-dum-te-de-te; like the twitter of a bird on a tree twig, t-i-i-tit-tit-i-i-i-pip-pipitty pip-pipitty pip-i-i-i-ipi-ty-tit-ity-tick-ety-tit; like the laugh of childhood, ha-ha-he-he-he-he-e-e; that's the way Remenyi plays the fiddle.

Democratic Duty.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The democratic duty is prudent, united effort. The democratic congress must be moderate; must not demand what the world now knows it can not get. The extra session fixed the boundary lines. The republican president can not refuse to grant again what he has granted once; the congress should not demand again what it has been once, or more than once refused. The prime mission is the salvation of the republic from the tendencies that mean its destruction. The future of the democracy thus lies in the path of the maintainance of free government, of democracy. Let not sectionalism or centralism rise above republicanism.

Little Mac's Hoo-Doo.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Democratic New Jersey, by tacking on Connecticut, could take the place of Indiana in a presidential election, and with New York and the "solid south" elect a democratic president. Does anybody see in this the shadow of George B. McClellan? If Little Mac appreciates this situation, he will step over to Philadelphia and get the benefit of a demonstration. The Quaker City is always reliable when it is desirable to give McClellan a hoo-doo.

The Calm That Succeeds a Storm.

Cartersville Free Press.

We soberly admit that The Atlanta Constitution is a great paper for Georgia. It has gone through a hard struggle before being firmly established. All papers have to do that. The Free Press is undergoing the same ordeal. We expect to succeed as The Constitution is doing. If that paper will now procure a Clement attachment its fate will be fixed. We shall strive for one.

The Flag of the Stalwarts.

Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

It does begin to look as if the north was becoming pretty "solid." That old red shirt is a powerful factor in political canvasses. It was Roderick Dhu, or some other brave highlander, whose bugle-note was worth a thousand men. Three flaps of the old rag and a yawp or two of a stalwart, are equal in the north to a thousand voters any day.

The Etiquette of the Theatre.

Detroit Free Press.

Every lady who goes to the theatre has a perfect right to wear a high hat. The people behind her should have secured the seat in front. If they did not she is not to blame.

The Tail About to Wag the Dog.

Manchester, N. H., Mirror.

And now we are informed again that the tail is about to wag the dog; that the northern democrats are going to hold the confederate brigadiers in check when congress meets.

Grant not in the Race.

Cincinnati Gazette, rep.

It looks now as if the contest for the republican nomination for president would be between Sherman, Blaine and Washburne, and that it would be in the order named.

Mathematical Work for Democrats

Toledo Bee.

Democratic statesmen can now take an invoice of stock, and figure out the profits of the extra session of congress.

Tilden's Enemies All Boom.

New York Tribune.

The anti-Tildenites are doing a roaring business in booms.

Get out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.—Christian Recorder.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

AYRES—The funeral of W. H. Ayres will take place to-day at 11 a. m., from the residence of W. G. Bobo, 308 Luckie street. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATLANTA, GA., November 13, 1879.

THE FIRM OF I. J. BEARD & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, Mrs. Rachael Francis assuming all liabilities of the firm.

All persons indebted to the firm will please settle their accounts immediately with Mrs. Rachael Francis, or in her absence, Mr. Jesse Douglass, who is authorized to receive and receipt for her.

I. J. BEARD,
nov13—d1t RACHAEL FRANCIS.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR......Auctioneer.

Eddleman Property on Pryor Street.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, TUESday, 11th day of November, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Two Large Lots on West side of Pryor street. On No. 4 there is a comfortable 6 room Dwelling and fine well of water. No. 3 is vacant and corners on Fulton street. Also, Two Lots fronting on Formwalt street. On No. 2 there is a 2 room House. No. 1 is a corner lot. The Pryor street lots front on water main and are in a good neighborhood. The titles are indisputable and the terms are very accommodating, giving any one an opportunity to secure a good home on easy terms. This is better than renting and moving around. Examine this property and attend the sale. Free ride to end of Whitehall street car line, then a short walk. Look out for bargains. Terms—⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent interest.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent,
Office Wall Street, Kimball House.
95 nov4—d4t nov4 6 9 11

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS, situated near Drayton, Dooly county, Georgia, sixteen miles due south of Montezuma, the nearest railroad point. The land and Mills all lie east of Flint River and only one mile from the residence to the bridge that spans the river, and eighteen miles from Americus. One thousand five hundred acres of land, 800 of which is under good fence and productive. The FAMILY DWELLING contains eight rooms, two stories, in good preservation, surrounded by garden, fruit trees, etc., splendid well of water, large barn and all out houses complete. MILL HOUSE, 60x80 feet, three stories high, contains two Corn and one Wheat Rock, in good order with good run of custom. For price and terms apply to

J. M. BROWN,
A. C. WALLACE,
Administrators of Estate of J. H. Wallace,
354 oct15—d1m Montezuma, Ga.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Company;

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes, in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
during which will take place the
115th GRAND MONTHLY
AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,
At New Orleans,
Tuesday, December 16th, 1879,

Under the personal supervision & management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia

CAPITAL PRIZE. $100,000.

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$100,000	$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
10,000 "	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commissioners.
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va. }

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans. Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
or Same Person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.
339 nov11—d&wky5w

The Windsor,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

I HAVE RENEWED MY LEASE FOR THE above Hotel, and after having it thoroughly cleaned and painted, will open it to the traveling public on the

FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT.

Fronting on the City Park, with a Southern and Eastern frontage or over two hundred feet, with broad verandahs, within two block of the Rail road Depots and Steamboat Landings, makes THE WINDSOR the most desirable Hotel in Jacksonville for families and transient boarders. No expense will be spared to render the Windsor the best Hotel in Florida at reasonable rates.

W. M. NICHOLLS,
000 oct2 dtf Proprietor.

5 and 10c COUNTERS!

TO THE TRADE: THE LIVE BUSINESS men of the day are starting these counters. We are the Originators and Headquarters! We have the only two EXCLUSIVE 5 and 10c Jobbing Houses in the United States. Send for Catalogue and particulars.

BUTLER BROS.
200 & 202 Randolph Street, CHICAGO,
26 & 28 Chauncy St., BOSTON.
510 sep28 d3m sun wed fri

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

R O S A D A L I S

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
70 mch8 deowly & weowly

YOUNG MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS,

By attending Moore's Business University Atlanta, Ga. One of the best practical school in the country. Circulars mailed free.
473 sep25 wly

THE GREAT REMEDY—STAR CURINE.

STAR CURINE!

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

This celebrated medicine is, beyond a doubt, the greatest discovery in medical science known to the world for all kinds of Cancer, White Swelling, Fistula, Catarrh, Corns, Bunions, Piles, Cancer of the Womb, Scrofula, and all chronic sores, no matter of how long standing. We guarantee a cure, or money refunded, if used according to directions.

This great remedy is a source of happiness to millions of suffering humanity; during the past four years hundreds of people have been cured by the use of this great remedy. The STAR CURINE is not recommended upon the strength of what it is expected to do, nor are its claims based upon vague theories, but its merits rest upon the solid foundation of what it has done. It has been before the public for a long time, but not until recently have steps been taken to introduce it extensively. Since we have commenced [illegible] hundreds of people have been permanently cured of the various ailments mentioned, and are now the perfect picture of health and ready to vouch for its efficacy.

Now, having living witnesses to speak for its great curative power, it is being rapidly sold throughout all sections of the country, and the orders are daily increasing.

Read the following Testimonial from Hon. JOHN BELL, Representative from Emanuel county in the Georgia Legislature:

WADLEY, EMANUEL COUNTY, GA.,
October 10, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co:

Gentlemen—While attending the General Assembly this summer I tried your STAR CURINE on my leg, it being affected with an old sore caused by a wound received during the late war. After having thoroughly tested it I am compelled to say that it is a success, for I have had experience with different physicians and remedies, and found nothing to cure me, until I used your STAR CURINE, which has cured a remarkable bad case. Wishing you success, I am yours respectfully,

JOHN BELL.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read What the People Say!

SMYRNA, COBB COUNTY, GA.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.:

Gentlemen—I am under many obligations to you for sending me a sample-bottle of your STAR CURINE for Cancers, etc. I used the small bottle, and since, through my old friend Mr. Dorsett, procured a large bottle, and I am proud to say that it is curing me fast. I am getting better every day. I do not suffer from any pain now, and the medicine is doing the work. I have been suffering with cancer on my face for thirty years, and I had given up all hopes of getting cured; but I feel now that your great remedy will save my life. You may use my name in any manner you wish in recommending your remedy. There may be some parties, after reading this, that will be ready to say I never indorsed all of the above. I can satisfy them if they will address me at Bryantsville, Cobb county, Ga. wishing you, gentlemen, success with this great discovery, I am yours truly and thankfully,

JOHN BAIN.

We indorse all of the above statement for we know Mr. Bain, and are familiar with the case, and we know that the medicine is curing him. We also know Mr. Bain to be a good citizen, and any statement he makes you can rely upon it.

Madison T. Dorsett, James R. Cape, Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.; W. J. Hill, M. J. Sanders, A. P. Dodgen, N. C. Jordan, C. S. Allen, J. W. Nelson, J. A. Bohanan, Thomas Ellard, J. O. Allen, Bryantsville, Cobb county, Ga.

Another Cancer Cured.

ATLANTA, GA.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.

Gentlemen—You can use my name and state to the public that Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE has effectually cured a cancer on my upper lip. I suffered a long time with it, and I thought at one time I would have to get it cut out, but your great remedy has done the work. If my name will do you any good, you can use it in recommending your remedy. Thanking you for your kindness, I am Your obedient servant,

AMOS ALLEN.

We, the undersigned, indorse the above statement, as we are familiar with the cure, and know it to be true.

W. G. Gramlin, M. C. B., W. & A. R. R.
G. W. Haney, Blacksmith, W. & A. R. R.
J. B. Garrison, " "
J. W. Owen, " "
M. B. Holland, Plainer,
W. D. Hockwell, Assis't Plainer.
John A. LaFontain,
J. M. Crouch,
W. A. Youngblood, C. B.
W. W. Gibbs,
R. C. Owens,
R. W. [illegible]
D. L. Emanuel,

ATLANTA, GA., May 31, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.,

Gentlemen—This is to certify that I have been permanently and effectually cured of White Swelling, of six years standing, by the use of Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE, and recommend it to all persons afflicted as the best, safest and most reliable medicine now known to the American people, for all diseases for which it is recommended. Yours very respectfully,

LESLIE E. CAMPBELL.

I certify that the statement above is true and correct; L. E. Campbell is my son, and I have tried many medicines on his leg, but nothing did him any good but Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE, which has cured him sound and well. I am responsible for this statement.

Yours truly,
A. A. CAMPBELL,
Commission Merchant,
No. 9 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., June, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co., 140 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sirs—I have used Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE for several weeks, and I am now ready to say to you, gentlemen, that it has cured a cancer which I have been suffering with for the past four years, and you can use my name in recommending your great remedy to the public. I am responsible for this statement, and if any one wishes to see the cured place they can do so by calling at my farm, two miles north of Atlanta. Any one can question me about this great remedy: I am willing at any time to say that I think Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE is the surest and best remedy now known to the public for which it is recommended. Wishing you, gentlemen, success, I am yours truly,

MARTIN STONE.

Georgia—Fulton County.

We fully endorse the above statement, and hope you will do much good with your STAR CURINE, for a remedy that will cure cancer, and all kinds of old sores, is a great discovery, and one well worth the attention of the most eminent medical men and the public generally. Wishing you success, gentlemen, we are respectfully yours, etc.,

William Crow, Atlanta, Ga.; R. B. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Crisp, Cross Hill, S. C.; M. A. Youngblood, Atlanta, Ga.; Howard I. McConnell, Atlanta, Ga.; G. M. Williams, Ashville, N. C.; R. B. Smith, Newton Grove, N. C.; W. A. Johnson, Thompson, Ga.; J. M. B. Carlton, Atlanta, Ga.; S. H. Venable & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Edwards, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., June 30, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.:

Dear Sirs—You have my consent to use my name in recommending Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE for Dry Catarrh. I have had Catarrh for several years, and the STAR CURINE has cured me.

Yours truly,
CAPTAIN WM. McCONNELL,
Contractor.

ATLANTA, GA., June 30, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.:

Gentlemen—I wish to say to you that I have been suffering with a sore leg for several years, and I have had several doctors to practice on it, and without success. They all said it would have to be amputated, but I could not stand that. I saw your advertisement in the papers, and concluded to try your STAR CURINE. I have been using it for six weeks, and am now entirely well. You can use my name in recommending your great remedy. I know it will cure any kind of chronic sores, by experience. I wish you success, gentlemen. Thanking you for the medicine you saved my life with, I am

Yours very respectfully,
BETTIE FREEMAN.

We, the undersigned, fully indorse the above statement, as we have known the case a long time, and know the cure was effected by using your STAR CURINE.

C. S. Loyd, George Veal,
B. S. Loyd, Dick Dentis,
Anna Dixon, Mariah Haywood,
Miss Abbie Ford, Sarah Johnson,
Carrie Bird.

P. S.—All of these people are well known, and are perfectly reliable. We want agents to sell this great remedy in every county in the Union. Terms very liberal. Sample bottles sent on receipt of price, 50 cents.

N. B.—All orders must be accompanied with the money or Postoffice order. Parties ordering should state how to ship—by express or freight—as liquids cannot be sent by mail. State the nearest express office; give your full address, Post-office, County and State.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

R. HARTMAN & CO., Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers, 140 MARIETTA ST, ATLANTA, GA.

In writing please name this paper.
346 nov12—d1w

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Elegant Styles!

LOWEST PRICES!

A Fresh stock of Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing and Gents-Furnishing Goods just received, of our own manufacture, which we sell at the New York Wholesale Price. Look around first, then call on us. Famous N. Y. Clothing Store, 7 Whitehall street. Warehouse 506 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANCHES, SAVANNAH, GA. CHARLESTON, S. C. MONTGOMERY, ALA. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

000 oct1 d3m 2d pg

IRONING TABLE.

CAYLOR'S EXCELSIOR IRONING TABLE!

THE GREATEST CONVENIENCE OUT.



This Invention consists of an Ironing Table and Skirt Board, Bosom Board, Sleeve and Press Board, Clothes Rack and Iron Stand combined, so arranged as to form the most convenient machine for this business in use.

A success, having proved itself such under every test, whether in the hands of the Agent or in use. It is as necessary to a family as a cook stove or sewing machine. Sold in the city only by canvassers. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

PATENTED FEB. 13th, 1877.

Awarded First Premium at North Georgia and State Fairs.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS. COUNTY RIGHTS FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA FOR SALE BY

T. H. BOWLES,
000 nov14—d1m PHENIX PLANING MILL, ATLANTA, GA.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCORDIA HALL!

SODERER & BALL'S Art Illustrations!

A VISUAL AND ORAL EXPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 19—Italy, the Land of Art. Thursday, Nov. 20—Rome, the Eternal City. Friday, Nov. 21—Germany and the Rhine. Saturday, Nov. 22—Paris, the Beautiful City. Monday, Nov. 24—Holy Land and Egypt. Tuesday, Nov. 25—London, the Great City. GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock—A Tour in Europe. This valuable collection now comprises upwards of 2,000 Views of every point noted in ART, ARCHITECTURE, HISTORY AND NATURE, throughout the entire Old World. Besides including splendid allegories, ROCK OF AGES, and NO CROSS! NO CROWN, and the beautiful sets, "WATER BABIES" and "FLIGHT OF MERCURY." Sculpture, such as properly belongs to the various subjects, will be interspersed throughout the SEVERAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Doors open at 7. Commences at 8. Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Admission to Matinee 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
371 nov13—d6t

DeGive's Opera House.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, Nov. 22 and 24.

For Two Nights Only

The Inimitable American Prima-Donna Comedienne,

ALICE OATES

Supported by the Exemplary

Oates English Comic Opera Company,

With Full Chorus and Orchestra.

SAM. T. JACK......MANAGER

Saturday Evening, November 22—Will be produced Charles Lecocq's master piece,

GIROFLE-GIROFLA!

Monday Evening, November 24—First time in Atlanta of the

LITTLE DUKE!

Orchestra Circle, $1. Gallery, 50 cents. Sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Wednesday, November 19, 9 a. m., at Phillips & Crew's.

CHAS. MELVILLE,
343 nov12—d5t General Agent.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday and Friday, Nov. 13 and 14.

SPECIAL MATINEE FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30.

Collier's Banker's Daughter COMBINATION,

Under the auspices of A. M. Palmer, Union Square Theatre, Broadway & 14th St., New York.

J. W. COLLIER......Manager.

First production in this city of the new American Drama, by Bronson Howard,

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER!

This great Drama will be produced with the same magnificent mise en scene, the same elaborate attention to detail that characterized its production at the Union Square Theater, where it enjoyed the enormous run of

137 Consecutive Representations!

THE COMPANY—Louis James, Charles Walcot, J. W. Collier, E. L. Tilton, Harold Forsberg, Frank Roberts, Joseph A. Wilks, Geo. W. Farren, A. P. Haughton, Joseph Waters, Miss Marie Wainwright, Mrs. Charles Walcot, Mrs. Farren, Louisa Thropp, Florence Lacroix, Clara Lacroix.

Popular Prices. Box Sheet now open at Phillip & Crew's. 220 nov9—d4t nov9 12 13 14

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d Street, New York.

REOPENS OCT. 1. FRENCH AND GERMAN languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, according to collegiate departments. Singing, (solfege), Drawing, Painting, and Needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed. aug20—d3m tues fri

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons having demands against Aaron B. Merriam, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified to present properly attested to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law. All persons indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned. MARSHALL J. CLARKE,

As Executor of Aaron B. Merriam, deceased.
681 oct31—d1aw6w fri

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

OF THE

JEWISH LADIES FAIR!

AT

CONCORDIA HALL,

Monday Evening, November 10, 1879.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS!

Magnificent Tables! Oriental Bazar!
Choice Refreshments! Floral Temple!

EXCITING CONTESTS BETWEEN

1—A magnificent Gold Watch and Chain, between Mr. J. Swift, of Muse & Swift, and Mr. Frank Wood, of Howard, Wood & Co.

2—An Elegant Pair of Solitaire Diamond Ear-Rings, between Miss Dora Castleberry and Miss Bertha Silberman.

3—A magnificent Gold Watch and Chain, between Mr. I. S. Mitchell, the Popular Grocer, and Mr. A. Harman, of the Atlanta City Brewery.

4—An Exquisite Musical Album, between Mrs. C. A. Capwell and Mrs. Carrie A. Haas.

5—An Elegant Ladies' Gold Watch and Chain, between Miss Ida Cooke and Miss Anna May Slaton.

Grand Drawing for a $500 U. S. Bond, Under the auspices of Mayor Calhoun and a committee of distinguished citizens.

[illegible] RATION, BY CAPT. JOS. F. BURKE, Fresh from his triumphal tour of the North.

Drawings for 1001 Useful Articles.

Grand Promenade Concert!

To commence at 8 p. m., by the

FIFTH ARTILLERY BAND!

PROF. I. WEIGAND......LEADER

PROGRAMME.

1—Overture—"William Tell"......Rossini
2—Selections—"Pinafore"......Sullivan
3—Valse—Consortien"......Strauss
4—Selections—"Fatinitza"......Suppee
5—Galop—"Ventre et Terre"......Kowalski
6—Selections—"Der Freischutz"......Weber
7—Medley—"Quadrille"......Beyer

To conclude with

A GRAND HOP!

Every Evening.

The Fair will Continue One Week.

Admission only 10 Cts.

Mr. I. MAY, President. Dr. E. B. M. BROWNE, JOSEPH AURBACH, Secretaries.
169 nov9—d1w

NEW GOODS.

SECOND STOCK OF THE SEASON.

OWING TO THE LARGE INCREASE IN MY business, I was compelled to order another new and full stock of Bonnets and Hats for the winter season; also, several cases of square-crown and soft Felt Walking Hats, the prettiest and cheapest goods ever brought south; have also received a large assortment of Hair Braids and all the new novelties in Hair and Fancy Goods. All of these goods having been bought by the case, and at the very lowest rate of case prices, will enable me to sell them 35 per cent lower than any other house in the city. Call at once and have the advantage of selecting from a full stock. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street.
oct12—deod2m sun wed fri 2d pg only

ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY

Notice!

THIS COMPANY PROPOSE TO ORGANIZE a force sufficient to run the Mill day and night from and after January first, or sooner if possible. We shall require about two hundred additional active and healthy women and girls. We very much prefer to learn native help, to procuring experts from other places. The Mill will be run on and after the 10th instant, until 10 o'clock at night, to give persons who desire to learn the business full opportunity to do so. Applicants can obtain full information by applying at my office between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock and 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock p. m.

GEO. B. HARRIS,
218 nov9—dtf sun wed fri Superintendent.

THE INDEX ON TH[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

I WILL EXCHANGE STRAWBERRY PLANTS Wilson's Albany and Chas. Downing mixed for second-hand Miscellaneous Books. Address Lock Box 20, Fort Valley, Ga. nov14—d1t

I WANT TO RENT A GOOD STABLE WITH room for two horses and a carriage. Call or address J. H. N., 24 Broad street. nov14—d2t

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE OF from 2 to 4 rooms. Address, with price, J. M., this office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF CHEAP BUILDing lots and cottages for cash purchasers. Hurt & Low, Agents. 000 nov13—d3t

STONE CUTTERS WANTED. W. W. Mc Afee, No. 27½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. 205 nov9—d1w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PRETTIEST RESIDENCE lot on Marietta street, 60x150 feet. Gas, water, fruit and flowers. Address W. C. Huff, Kimball House. 000 nov14—d2t fri sun

FOR SALE—A SIX ROOM COTTAGE ON large fine lot; good water and stables; ¼ mile from car shed. A bargain can be had in this. Hurt & Low, Agents. 000 nov13—d3t

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—MONARCH OF the West, Star of the West, Wilson's Albany, Fruit Trees, etc., now ready at Mark W. Johnson & Co.'s, 27 Marietta street. 348 nov12—d3t

FRUIT DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE!—WE are receiving large consignments of Oranges from Florida. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street. 250 nov11—d3t

FOR SALE—SPANISH STRAWBERRY Plants. Also, Lambert Seedlings at $1.50 per hundred. Apply corner Jones and Moore streets, No. 13. M. P. Galceran. 000 nov9—d4t

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ANY SIZE, PRICE and terms. Can suit any one and any pocket-book. Real bargains. Address Street & Hamilton, Real Estate Agents, Dalton, Georgia. 699 nov1—d1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE CLOTHING changed, cleaned or dyed, can have it attended to at No. 245 Crew street. nov14—d1t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND best Store Rooms in the city. Hurt & Low Agents. 000 nov13—d3t

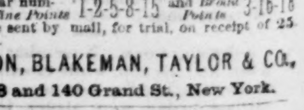
LOST.

STRAYED—ONE LARGE DARK RED COW with white stripe down her back, one horn broken off two inches from tip. Suitable reward will be paid for her return to No. 59 Forest avenue, or information that will lead to her recovery. J. L. Dickey, W. & A. R. R. 000 nov14—d2t fri sun

STRAYED—FROM OUR SLAUGHTER PEN on Tuesday last, a Tennessee Cow, red and white back, horns crumple. A suitable reward will be paid for her delivery to Sparks & Tolbert No. 3 Decatur street. 000 nov14—d1t

LOST—ON LAST THURSDAY AFTERNOON a plain black Cloth Dolman Cloak, either on Whitehall, Forsyth, Mitchell, Marietta or Peachtree streets. The return of the Cloak or any information concerning the finder made at 278 Whitehall street, or to M. Haralson, No. 7 Decatur street will be liberally rewarded. 000 nov14—d3t

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, Fine Points 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad Points 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
5 d3m fri tues

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE

Stoves, Tin-ware, Wood-ware,
Hollow-ware, Table Cutlery,
Metals, Tinners' Stock, etc. LAMP GOODS and CROCKERY A SPECIALTY.
CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.
Prices furnished on application.
12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
sept14m 2d pg

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 172 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d6m

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS for JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc. BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
6 sep5 d&wtm

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Augusta is troubled with dust.

—The gin-house of Colonel Wayne, of Dublin, was burned recently.

—Opposition seems to have helped the Warrenton Clipper.

—Mr. Richard Roswell and Miss Ophelia Stripling, of Harris county, eloped the other night and were married.

—An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. T. M. Hightower in Dublin last Saturday night.

—The pickpockets played a grab game at the circus in Savannah, but Richardson, of the News still retains his gold-headed cane.

—The post-office at Powelton, in Hancock county, has been done away with, and the people are outraged about it.

—Both Macon and Columbus sat up late Wednesday night to look for the falling stars.

—Fred Land, of Twiggs county, who shot and killed Mr. Buffington at Bullard's station recently, committed suicide in Florida a few weeks ago.

—The demand for farm hands in Gwinnett county is greater this fall than the Lawrenceville Herald ever knew. The people have made more than they can gather.

—A negro named Dan Bridgely, who attempted to outrage a young lady near Thomasville recently, is in jail in Valdosta. He was arrested in Florida and confessed the crime.

—The Augusta Chronicle is of the opinion that Tuggle, of LaGrange, can bridge over the bloody chasm in New York. We are sure of this, that if Tuggle can't do it, the chasm will never be bridged.

—Mr. A. J. Killian, a quiet and highly respected citizen of Ellijay committed suicide the other day. He tied a rope around his neck, fixed it to the limb of a tree and then shot himself through the brain.

—To our country exchanges: Please correct, in the prospectus of THE CONSTITUTION just sent out to you by mail, the typographical error in the twentieth line. The error is in the word "commenter," which should be "commentator."

—The Talbotton Register says that Mr. W. D. Lennard, living four miles north of Talbotton this year raised and cribbed 600 bushels of corn on a two mule farm. Mrs. Lennard will make three bales of cotton on her patch of three acres. These are good results for industry.

—Mrs. Pierce, of the Blue Spring district, Harris county, is the champion poultry and egg raiser of the south. According to the Hamilton Journal she has sold over three hundred dozen eggs this year, has set five hundred, and has raised about four hundred chickens.

—Sisyphus, of the Macon Telegraph, who rolled his raccoon story up hill, now comes tumbling down after a fox. It is this sort of racket that gives eclaw to journalism and keeps the rest of the boys on the kee veaf. We believe the position taken by the Telegraph on these issues is eminently wise and conservative.

—Pete Lawson, colored, made a speech at a Kansas meeting at Mt. Moviah, Lowndes county, a few days ago. The Valdosta Times pronounces the whole affair a "fizzle." Lawson having told the reporter of that paper that he had, in all his rounds in the canvass, collected only fifty cents to defray his expenses to Kansas; that now he had made his last speech and his last effort. This the Times greatly regrets, for it wants Pete and all like him to go to Kansas as soon as possible. It even wants the white people of the county to take the matter in hand, and raise the means necessary to send him off.

—The Marietta Journal has seen a letter from Mr. O. P. McRoberts to Mr. Tom Irwin of that place in regard to a rich and valuable gold mine, now undergoing development, adjoining the famous Kellogg gold mine in Cherokee county. He is working thirty feet under water, and the ore brought out, he says, would captivate the most fastidious and the richest ever seen in that section—lumps the size of an egg, yielding two hundred pennyweights of gold, every piece of ore large shining particles. This is indeed a "ten-strike," and shows the rich treasures buried in the hills of north Georgia, only needing capital and persistent industry to bring it to the surface and make wealthy the country.

—Marietta Journal: Alma, twenty months old, little daughter of L. W. Dobbs, living on Cherokee road, was fatally burned on last Tuesday week. The mother had stepped out doors, leaving the child alone, when the little toddler got the broom and placed it in the fire, which communicated the flames to the clothing of the child. Its screams brought the mother to the rescue, but the child was burned so badly that it died next day.

—Gwinnett Herald: The new interest law continues to vex our state exchanges. Men differ about that as they do everything else from the planting of potatoes to governing the country, while the money lenders continue to exact heavy rates and take their chance to collect it. They act on the idea that men who want to borrow can't afford to plead usury. In fact, where they take the risk of losing all the interest, they will exact corresponding high rates. Money will command its own price, and all laws that are intended to restrict its use are but as ropes of sand. Notwithstanding the extreme rate allowed under the act of 1876 was twelve per cent, we know a money lender who has been getting from twenty to twenty-five and collecting it, too.

—Gwinnett Herald: We are satisfied that a large majority of the democrats upon whom the burthen of the investigation fell were acting honestly in the faithful discharge of their duty, with no selfish or ulterior object in view, and the vote upon Humber's resolution demonstrated it. But that there was a ring who cared nothing for Goldsmith or Renfroe or Murphy if they could only inaugurate and carry forward a successful crusade against Colquitt, there is no question. And the next campaign in Georgia will show where these men stand. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. If Colquitt is corrupt make your charges, giving time and place and facts. He has flaunted defiance in your face for two years. He has challenged and invited investigation, he has even gone further and demanded it. And after a [illegible] with some of his bitterest enemies on the committee, he stands vindicated by an almost unanimous vote of the general assembly. How puerile then are these newspaper attacks. They begin in smoke and end where they began.

The Anti-Whisky Movement in Carrollton.

The sale of whisky was prohibited by law in Carrollton in 1875.

The law of that date was but the embodied sense of public opinion here which for a number of years before had been coming to the point of active, prohibitory opposition. Public opinion sought an ally in law, and law was sustained by public opinion. The victory achieved in the prohibitory act was not a mean, nor an easy one. The opposition to the whole temperance movement, on the part of a considerable minority, had been intense from the start. Prior to 1875, a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this place passed both houses of the legislature, but was stolen by some one, before the governor signed it. At one time, Major John M. Richardson attended a session of the legislature for the sole purpose of getting an anti whisky bill passed by that body, while at the same and in the same legislature, another man was employed to work on the other side. Besides active operation, the whisky men have brought to bear all the arguments in common use among their class, and used in most places with so much success. They said:

1. That the trade of the town would be ruined.
2. That if any one got snake-bit he would die for the want of whisky.
3. That it was taking away the rights of men.
4. That men would drink anyhow, and that we had better get the revenue while it was going than force them to drink on the sly and get nothing.
5. That it was an extreme move on the part of men who were a little too religious.

But in spite of all arguments and opposition and votes the prohibition party has done its work and done it well.

One thing about the movement is remarkable, and commendable too; the prudence with which it has been managed by its friends. While they have been firm and determined, and constantly persevering, they have used no ill-timed or harsh measures to carry their point. In the heat of canvassing and on election days, they have sought to make no one mad, but by kindness, prudence and patience to win even the liquor men themselves. In many instances they have succeeded here, for in our last municipal election three men were candidates for mayor, and all on the dry side of the question.

The results of this movement in our town and county have been remarkable, astonishing its most sanguine supporters. Before 1875 there was about $30,000 worth of whisky sold in Carrollton each year, there being five or six bar-rooms running [illegible]. Now the $30,000 is expended in paying taxes, supporting schools and churches, draining lands, building houses and improving farms. Trade has increased fifty per cent. New improvements are constantly going on. First-class people are being attracted to the county from other sections. The farmers are nearly all out of debt. The courts have comparatively little to do. The solicitor of this judicial circuit, says there is less crime in Carroll than in any other county in the circuit.

In a moral point of view, the results are more wonderful still. The town has been almost transformed. Nearly everybody has joined the church. Profanity is almost unknown. On the train that comes almost daily into Carrollton, not an officer or train hand on it ever swears an oath. The soberness and quiet that prevail here, strike visitors as being wonderful. Colonel Thomas Hardeman and Major Charles H. Smith, "Bill Arp," were here at a barbecue in the summer, and they remarked that they had rarely seen three or four thousand people together before without seeing somebody drunk.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The prohibition movement in this county is a grand success. Three-fourths of the white people in Carrollton are opposed to the sale of whisky, and nearly the same proportion in the county. This is proved by the fact that the county, for the past twelve years, has been electing Dr. Juhan ordinary, who not only will not license any one to retail whisky, but was instrumental in having the jury-box revised, casting out the name of every man who got drunk.

2. Prohibition would be a success in every town and county if the temperance men would work long enough to make a test of the benefits of it. The people of Newnan, Marietta, Cedartown, Cartersville, Rome and many other places tried it, but gave it up after the first year. It takes more than a year for some of the old soakers to get sober. It takes three or four years to test the benefit of it thoroughly. I do not believe there is a town in Georgia that would ever sell whisky again after abolishing it four years.

3. If those accustomed to speak against the whisky business would say more to town councils and legislature members, and not so much to promiscuous [illegible]. Let us strike where the striking amounts to something.

4. Spasmodic efforts will not accomplish much, but determined judicious effort on the part of a few leading men in each town would succeed in doing away with the whisky traffic. All that has been accomplished here has been by a few men, not over by a half dozen. L.

Almost young Again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia, and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.—Journal.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, November 13, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm. We make a few changes to-day, which are given in the following table:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at....¼ off | Selling....par.

BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta 6s	@100
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta W'tr 7s	103@105
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 7s	103@105
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	108@110
Georgia 8s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Augusta City 7s	102@104
Western R. R. of		Sav. City 5s, new	69@ 71
Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	70@ 73
Western R. R. of		Columbus City	68@ 70
Ala. 2d m'tge		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
endorsed by Ga		Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
& Cent. R. R.	110@112	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mort & W P R R		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent	
1st mortgage	101@103	income bonds	105@108
Atlanta City	98@100		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	82@ 84	South Wes R.R.	102@103
Central R. R.	73@ 75	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 6@7. Exchange—long $4.79½; short $4.82½. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Evening.—Money easy at 4. Exchange $4.79½@$4.80. Governments quiet and generally steady; new fives 102¼; four and a half per cents 106⅝; four per cents 103. State Bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks—Activity continues. Speculation opened at buoyant prices and advanced ⅛ to 5 per cent.

N. Y. Central	129¼	Chicago & N.W.	99¾
Erie	45⅞	Preferred	105¾
Lake Shore	102¼	Rock Island	148
Illinois Central	99⅞	Western Union	106⅞
Pittsburg	104		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin....$113,539,119 Currency....$5,574,304

LONDON, November 13—noon.—Consols—Money 97 13-16; account 97⅞; Erie 47⅝. Specie decrease £886,000.

PARIS, November 13—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 80f. 70c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, November 13, 1879.

It is quite evident that the bulls have full control of the cotton market and have taken a firm stand against any immediate decline. That they are endeavoring to push the market to its extreme limit is strongly indicated by the very remarkable advance that took place in the New York market to-day. Referring to the table elsewhere it will be seen that an advance of about ⅜c took place in New York for the winter and early spring months, though the gains for the remainder of the spring and the summer months were a shade less. The New York spot market is very strong and an advance of ⅛c placed the market at 12⅛c. At the close the market was steady, though the undertone continues unchanged. Transactions for the future months were large, and sales for to-day amount to 224,000 bales. Net receipts for five days amount to 176,776 bales; exports 152,969 bales; stock 581,360 bales.

Liverpool closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales of which 6,450 were American.

To-day has been an active one in our market, and the upward movement of prices seems to have been keeping with the heavy advance that took place in New York. The undertone of the market is strong, and the quotations given below are fully maintained: Good middlings 11⅝c; middlings 11⅛c; low middlings 11c; good ordinary 10⅝@10¾c. Receipts to-day while not so large as on yesterday are very fair, and amount to 1,455 bales of which 508 were received from wagons.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	508
Air Line Railroad	316
Georgia Railroad	244
Central Railroad	43
Western and Atlantic Railroad	225
West Point Railroad	119
Total	1,455
Receipts previously	49,002
Total	50,457
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	50,706
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	304
Shipments previously	38,197
Total	38,501
Stock on hand	12,205

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.	
Receipts to-day	1,455
Receipts same day last year	461
Showing an increase of	994
Receipts since September 1, 1879	50,457
Receipts same time 1878	40,837
Showing an increase of	9,620
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments since September 1, 1879	38,501
Shipments for same time last year	[illegible]
Showing an increase of	2,414

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	36,503
Same day last year	22,800
Showing an increase of	13,703
Net receipts for five days	176,776
For corresponding days last year	140,300
Showing an increase of	36,476
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	1,627,268
Same time last year	1,284,639
Showing an increase of	342,629

LONDON, November 13.—A Liverpool dispatch says: "There is an exceedingly active demand for cotton at the general advance in prices. The demand is doubtless the result of the improved condition of trade at Manchester."

MANCHESTER, November 13.—The market is again very strong and in some instances higher. Producers hesitate to enter upon new engagements. In view of the rapid rise common buyers purchase cheap lots readily, but transactions at full prices are few.

From Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Monthly Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, November 1, 1879.—In discussing the prospects of our market, the first point that demands attention is the decided revival of trade in Manchester—this has become so pronounced of late, that we think it may be assumed as an important factor in the question. The large amount of machinery stopped this autumn has at last effected a total clearance of stocks save in home trade goods, and on all sides there are signs of a healthier demand setting in from abroad. It is true that recent shipments to India and China are heavy, but the crops in these countries are good—old stocks of goods are almost quite cleared out, and the great rise in exchange will assist merchants not a little. The other markets have been very sparingly supplied for a long time, and the home trade, in spite of present depression, must be unusually bare of goods in second hands, and be ripening for a time of more active business. It seems to us that all indications favor a much larger consumption of cotton in England next year. It has now been falling off steadily for several years, and the weight of cotton delivered the past twelve months is at least 15 per cent below what the mills would require with fairly good trade. The consuming capacity of Great Britain must be from 300,000 to 400,000 bales larger than the actual quantity taken the past twelve months. Granted that many old mills now stopped are not likely to reopen again, we still think that even with moderate trade an increase of 200,000 to 300,000 bales in the consumption may be witnessed. On the continent we doubt if any increase can be looked for. Trade is extremely bad in France, and dull everywhere, except Russia, and even there it is less buoyant than it was, but we doubt if the continent will consume less than last season, though it will take less freely of the early part of the crop. The United States, on the other hand, are highly prosperous; their consumption of all commodities is rapidly increasing, and they will probably require 50,000 to 100,000 bales more than last season.

Take the world at large, we should expect an increase of about 300,000 bales compared with the last twelve months, and as we over-consumed our supply last season by quite 200,000 bales, there is need for an increased supply of 500,000 bales this coming season simply to meet consumption, leaving stocks of cotton next autumn as bare as they have been the past one.

The question is, where is this supply to be drawn from? We were in hopes that the American crop would have considerably exceeded the last, but the last bureau report points in a contrary direction. Allowing even for the best weather since then and a late killing frost, it seems uncertain if the crop will materially exceed the last, and 5¼ millions must now be looked upon as a full estimate.

Egypt has a very good crop, probably 200,000 bales larger than last, and India is promising well, [illegible] perhaps give 300,000 bales more. So that if the American [illegible] the same as last we may have 500,000 bales increase [illegible] other countries to meet the necessary consumption, [illegible] nothing to replenish stocks, which has run down to a famine point this autumn, and may do the same next year. From all we can see it will take a crop of over 5½ millions to save us from a squeeze next autumn, and if it be only 5 millions there will be great excitement and a serious rise in prices.

These, however, are considerations that affect the more distant future. The receipts at the ports of America are larger than ever before at this season of the year. Planters are well pleased with the price they are getting, they expected a fall to 5½d in this market, and they now look upon 6½d as a good price. These large receipts may continue to the end of the year, and give currency to higher estimates of crop, and thus keep our market in check; but if the movement in the early spring betrays exhaustion and a shorter crop, a rise in prices would be probable. The spirit of speculation that is now abroad in all articles will not be absent in cotton, and we may look for a season of considerable speculation, and probably a higher range of prices than we have been accustomed to of late years, unless the crop should turn out much larger than we are now supposing.

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, November 13, 1879.

TIME.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
10:10	11.79@11.83	11.79@11.83	11.89@11.94	12.04@12.08	......	......	......	......
11:14	11.88@11.91	11.92@11.93	12.02@12.03	12.17@12.19	12.34@12.36	12.50@12.51	12.64@12.65	12.73@12.75
11:33	11.96@11.98	11.98@12.00	12.07@12.08	12.21@12.23	12.37@12.39	......	......	......
12:35	12.10@12.12	12.10@12.11	12.23@12.24	12.40@12.41	12.53@12.54	12.65@12.66	12.78@12.80	12.92@12.94
1:25	12.24@12.26	12.24@12.26	12.35@12.37	12.49@12.51	12.62@12.64	......	......	......
2:48	12.20@12.24	12.24@12.25	12.36@12.37	12.51@12.52	12.64@12.65	12.75@12.80	12.86@12.89	12.97@13.00
3:22	12.28@12.30	12.30	12.38@12.39	12.54	12.67@12.68	12.77@12.78	12.90@12.91	13.01@13.03

Closed steady; sales 224,000 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—noon—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7⅛; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 74,509; all American; futures opened 1-16 cheaper; uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 15-16, 6 29-32, 6⅞, 6 29-32@6 13-16; November and December delivery 6 25-32, 6¾, 6 23-32@6 11-16; December and January 6¾, 6 23-32, @6⅝; January and February delivery 6¾, 6 23-32, 6 11-16@6 21-32; February and March delivery 6 25-32, 6 23-32, 6 11-16@6 21-32; March and April delivery 6¾@6 11-16; May and June delivery 6 29-32.

LIVERPOOL, November 13—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 15-16; middling Orleans 7 1-16; low middling uplands 6 13-16; good ordinary uplands 6 9-16; ordinary uplands 6¼; uplands low middling clause November delivery 6⅞@6 13-16; November and December delivery 6 21-32; December and January delivery 6 11-16@6 21-32; February and March delivery 6 11-16; March and April delivery 6¾; April and May delivery 6¾@6 25-32; May and June delivery 6 27-32; June and July delivery 6⅞; new crop, shipped October and November per sail, 6 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, November 13—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,450 bales; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 23-32; May and June delivery 6 13-16@6 27-32.

LIVERPOOL, November 13—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 25-32@6 13-16; futures closed steady at to-day's lowest prices.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12¼; middling Orleans 12¼; sales 1,501 bales; net receipts 1,191; gross 1,419; consolidated net receipts 36,503; exports to Great Britain 27,055; to France 143; to continent 138.

GALVESTON, November 13.—Cotton strong; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 3,839 bales; gross 3,870; sales 1,180; stock 77,738; exports coastwise 4,393.

NORFOLK, November 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; net receipts 4,828 bales; gross —; stock 39,950; sales 620; exports to Great Britain 3,970; coastwise 2,072.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 166 bales; gross 2,703; sales 473; stock 9,340; sales to spinners 400; exports coastwise 850.

BOSTON, November 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 804 bales; gross 3,350; sales none; stock 540; exports to Great Britain 4,267.

WILMINGTON, November 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 824 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 14,914; exports to Great Britain 942.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 32 bales; gross 783; sales 1,122; to spinners 901; stock 7,415; exports to Great Britain 489.

SAVANNAH, November 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11 3-16; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 6,402 bales; gross —; sales 2,900; stock 89,765; exports to Great Britain 2,914; coastwise 4,319.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Cotton strong and held higher; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 14,024 bales; gross 14,415; sales 6,000; stock 207,723; exports to Great Britain 4,636; coastwise 3,950.

MOBILE, November 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 1,421 bales; gross —; sales 3,000; stock 27,634; exports to Great Britain 4,000; coastwise 2,420.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; net receipts 5,158 bales; gross 2,039; sales 1,950; stock 46,452.

AUGUSTA, November 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary none; net receipts 1,152 bales; shipments —; sales 1,745.

CHARLESTON, November 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 2,971 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 64,683.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, November 13, 1879.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, November 13, 1879.

TIME.	WHEAT. NOV.	WHEAT. DEC.	CORN. NOV.	CORN. DEC.	C. R. SIDES. NOV.	C. R. SIDES. DEC.	MESS PORK. NOV.	MESS PORK. DEC.	LARD. NOV.	LARD. DEC.
9:58		114⅝								
11:15		114¾					$9 70	$9 85		
12:10		115⅜					9 70	9 85		
1:14	14	115		40¼	5 40		9 80	9 92½	6 60	6 62½
2:30	14	111⅞		40	5 40		9 80	9 87½	6 60	6 62½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 13—Flour—Market steady; fancy $7.75; extra family $7.50; family $7.75. Wheat—The tone of the market is unchanged, though our millers are not seeking stocks very energetically, as their supplies are larger than for some months past. We quote Georgia wheat $1.20@$1.30; Tennessee $1.31@$1.42. Corn—Chicago closed at 40c for December. There is a quiet demand for corn here, and dealers are asking: old yellow 70@75c; new white 70c. Oats—In fair demand; stocks are not large. We quote 55@75c for seed. Meal—In demand at 70@72c. Grits—$4.25.

BALTIMORE, November 13—Flour firmer; Howard street and western superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.25; City Mills superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.00@$7.25; Rio brands 7.25; Patapsco family $7.75. Wheat, southern firm and a shade better; western higher; southern red $1.25@$1.30; amber $1.35@$1.40; No. 1 Maryland $1.36; No. 2 western winter red spot and November $1.35; December $1.42⅛@$1.42¼; January $1.45@$1.46¼. Corn, southern firm and active; western higher; southern white 52@57; yellow 52@55. Oats firm and a shade better; southern 42@44½; Pennsylvania 42@44; western white 42@44; western mixed 41@42½. Hay, prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $15.00@$16.00.

CHICAGO, November 13—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat firm and higher; No 2 red winter $1.19; No 2 Chicago spring $1.13⅝@$1.14 cash; $1.14 November; $1.15 December; No. 3 do $1.02½; rejected 86. Corn active, firm and higher; 42⅛@42¼ cash; 40¼ December; rejected 37. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 32¾ bid cash; 32¾ December; rejected 29. At the close wheat was in fair demand and lower; $1.14½ December. Corn quiet and lower; 42 November; 39⅝ December. Oats unsettled and generally lower.

NEW YORK, November 13—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $5.65@6.50; good to choice extra $6.50@$7.75. Wheat opened 1@1½c better; afterwards the advance was partially lost; closing heavy; ungraded winter red $1.25@$1.38½; No. 3 do. $1.30; No. 2 do. $1.39½@$1.40. Corn very quiet; closing rather weak; ungraded 57. Oats about ½c better and rather more active: No. 3 43½@44. Hops in fair request; yearlings 7@18.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13—Flour easier; superfine $4.50@$4.75; double extra $5.25@$5.50; treble extra $5.75@$6.00; high grades $6.25@$7.00. Corn quiet and weak; mixed 57; yellow 57; white 60. Oats higher; prime 40; choice 42. Corn meal scarce and firm at $2.65@$2.75. Hay firm; prime $21.00@$22.00; choice $24.00@25.00.

ST. LOUIS, November 13—Flour firmer. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No. 2 red fall $1.22@$1.23 cash; $1.23⅛@$1.25¾ December; No. 3 do. $1.14½@$1.14¾. Corn dull; 37¾ cash; 36@36⅛ January. Oats higher; 31 cash; 31¾ December.

LOUISVILLE, November 13—Flour quiet; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.25; A No. 1 $5.00@6.25; fancy $6.50@$6.75. Wheat in better feeling; red, amber and white $1.22 Corn steady; white 47; mixed 46. Oats quiet; white 36½; mixed 36.

CINCINNATI, November 13—Flour firmer; family $5.75@$6.80. Wheat dull; demand mostly for consumption; quoted at $1.20@$1.23. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 43@44. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 33@34.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Leather—A fearful advance has taken place in all eastern markets within the last few days, and the state of the market is panicky. The immense advance which has ruled throughout the country has created a live sensation among leather men, and the rapid upward movement of prices is perhaps without a parallel in this country. The boom is universal, and in our market dealers are unwilling to quote prices, as the condition of the markets east are of such a nature is to guarantee further heavy advances which are daily taking place. The stock of manufactured goods, both here and in New York, is very large, though manufacturers are clear of goods and at present are working to fill orders. The acceptance of orders for future delivery have been placed so far beyond the most sanguine ideas of dealers that a hesitation on the part of merchants seems to be very general. Most manufacturers have bought largely of leather at heavy figures, and they are compelled to place contracts at extreme margins in order to come out whole. During the late summer and fall months, owing to the unexpected advance of leather of all grades, manufacturers have suffered very material losses, and they are not at all inclined to take orders at reasonably fair prices. The stimulated feeling and the strong tone of the leather market looks as though prices were destined to remain as high and higher than the quotations of to-day, which will elevate the cost of manufactured goods quite beyond an ordinary bound, so all parties had as well make up their minds to yield to the present market prices. Our market is well stocked, though prices are not established.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Lime—We quote: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75 less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.: marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl

ATLANTA, November 13.—Paper—Market firm and active. Manilla paper No. 1 9@9½c ℔ lb; No. 2 8@8½c ℔ lb; No. 3 6¾@7c ℔ lb; wrapping 5@5½c ℔ lb; straw 3½@4c ℔ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 7½@8c; for wheat, 9@9½c; second-hand 6½@7c.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present; Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Hay—Market very firm and of an advancing tendency. We quote choice Timothy $1.25; choice mixed $1.15@$1.20; prime mixed $1.10.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Wool—Market is about destitute of stock. Buyers are paying the following prices: washed 20@30c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Hides—Market active, and all classes of hides are in demand. We quote Dry flint 11@12; dry salt 11@12; wet salted 7½@8.

ATLANTA, November 13—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

NEW YORK, November 13—Wool strong; domestic fleece 36@50; pulled 25@50; unwashed 12@30; Texas 17@35.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Iron Ties—In demand. We quote pieced $1.87½@$1.90; whole $2.65.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Bagging—Market very firm: 2¼ lbs 12½c; 2 lbs 11¾c; 1¾ lbs 11c.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, November 13—Rye—Market dull and about bare of stock; season is over.

NEW YORK, November 13—Rosin dull at $1.70@$1.75. Turpentine dull and weak at 39.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Peas—None of any consequence now on the market.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Wheat Bran—$1.00.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 13.—The general grocery market continues unchanged. Coffee—In active demand and firm; Rio 15¾@20½; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Market steady; old government Java 30@33; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Market firm and active and of an advancing tendency. We quote as follows: A sugar 11¼@11¾; granulated 12¾@12½; cut loaf 12½; powdered 12½; white extra C 11; yellow C 10. Molasses—hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c; New Orleans choice 50c; do. prime 45c; do. good 42½; reboiled 45@70; refined 40@50. Teas—Market quiet; Oolong 35@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 35@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 49; medium 25@30. Crackers—Are firm as follows: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Active and firm at 12½c for stick. Mackerel—In good demand at given prices; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—In fair demand as follows: air 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW YORK, November 13—Coffee about steady and quiet; Rio cargoes quoted 14⅜@17¼; job lots 14@19. Sugar firm and very quiet; fair to good refining 8⅞@9¼; prime 9¼@9⅝; refined fairly active and steady; standard A 10¼@10¾; granulated and powdered 11@11½; crushed 11¼@11⅝. Molasses scarce and decidedly higher; Cuba refining 50; test quoted at 40. Rice unchanged, with a fairly active trade.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13—Coffee, Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime 14@17½. Sugar firm; common to good common 7@7½; fair to fully fair 7⅝@8; prime to choice 8¼@8⅝; yellow clarified 9½@9⅝. Molasses dull and lower; common 35@36; centrifugal 30@41; fair 38@40; prime to choice 40@46. Rice scarce and firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¼@8.

BALTIMORE, November 13—Coffee dull; Rio in cargoes 13½@17¼. Sugar steady; A soft 10⅛@10⅞.

CINCINNATI, November 13—Sugar strong; hards 11¼@11¾.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, November 13—Clear Rib Sides—Chicago market steady for November at 5.40. There is no change in the tone of our market and 6⅛c is still quotable. Bacon—Market steady and unchanged; sugar-cured hams 10½@10¾; sides 8¼; shoulders 5¼; plain shoulders none; breakfast bacon 8@8⅝. Mess Pork—Chicago firmer. Lard—Market steady at the following figures: tierces, leaf, 8½c; refined 8c; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9½c.

CHICAGO, November 13—Pork in active demand and higher; $10.00@$10.25 cash; $9.80@$9.85 November; $9.85@$9.90 December; $10.95@$10.97½ January. Lard active, firm and higher; 6⅝ bid cash; 6.67½ bid January; [illegible] demand and higher; shoulders 3.80; short ribs 5.55; short clear 5.60. At the close provisions firmer but not quotably higher.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13—Pork steady at $12.00. Lard firmer; tierces 7¼@7½; kegs 7¾@7¾. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, packed 4⅜@4½; clear rib 6⅛@6⅜; clear sides 6⅝. Bacon firmer; shoulders held at 4¾@4⅞; clear ribs 7¼; clear sides 8. Sugar-cured hams quiet; canvassed new 9¾@11.

LOUISVILLE, November 13—Pork quiet and firm at $11.00. Lard firm; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; kegs 8¼. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3⅝@3¾; clear ribs 5½@5¾; clear sides 5⅞@6. Bacon firm; shoulders 4⅝; clear ribs and clear sides, none here. Sugar cured hams 9@10.

BALTIMORE, November 13—Provisions active. Mess pork $11.50. Bulk meats, loose; shoulders and clear rib sides, no car lots here; packed, shoulders 4⅜; clear rib sides 6¾. Bacon, shoulders 5; clear rib sides 8¼; hams 10@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7¾.

CINCINNATI, November 13—Pork firmer at $10 75@$11.00. Lard excited and higher; steam 6 60@6⅝. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders 4; short ribs 5⅜@5⅝; short clear 6⅛. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4¼. Green meats dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, November 13—Pork stronger and very quiet; mess spot quoted at $10.90@$11.00. Middles quiet; long and short clear, November 6; long clear 6; short clear 6¼. Lard higher and quite active; prime steam spot 7¼@7.37.

ST. LOUIS, November 13—Pork firmer at 10.35@$10.40 cash; $10.70@$10.90 January. Lard firmer at 6.55.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 13—Eggs—Scarce and in active demand; receipts are light and dealers are holding the market at 16@17c. Butter—Owing to the increase in receipts the supply of all grades has accumulated to some extent, and a general decline is reported. Choice Tennessee is in demand and easier at 20@21c; medium grades 15@18c; common cooking butter 10@12½c. Poultry—The demand for live poultry has been lessened while receipts have not at all diminished, which, together with the placing of dressed poultry on the market, prices have declined: hens 20@22½c; large chickens 15@18c; small sizes 10@14c. Dressed turkeys and chickens find a ready market at the following figures: turkeys 10@12½c; chickens 9@10c. Sweet Potatoes—Market steady at 40@50c. Irish Potatoes—Stocks are large and dealers are asking $1.50@$3.00 per barrel according to quality. Dried Fruit—Market firm; peeled peaches 11@12c; unpeeled 4½@5c. Wax—In fair demand at 25c. Onions—In good demand; choice eastern $3.25; Tennessee $2.75 per barrel. Cabbage—Stock large and prices are lower; we quote Tennessee sound heads 1@1½c. Feathers—In fair request; choice white geese, new, 35@37½c; prime 42½@50c; common are dull at 35@40c. Cheese—Market active; choice cream 12½@14c.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, November 13—The market is firm. All staple articles are especially so. All classes of goods in the drug line have advanced more or less in the past 30 days, but the want of space prevents us giving the particulars. White lead is active and firm. Potash is firm and advancing. Linseed oils are moving up, and prices generally of all goods are strongly maintained. We quote: Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@8½c; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; assafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $6.00; quinine $3.25@$3.50; calomel 90c@$1.25; blue mass 75c; morphine $4.50; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 95; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 45@70; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 9@9½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 50@60 per cent; quicksilver 50@60; shellac 35@45. Babbitt's potash $4.50; all other brands $4.00.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, November 13.—The strong condition of the cotton markets and the heavy advances that have recently taken place have stimulated the general dry goods market and compelled an advance in almost every conceivable article. Private information from New York states that an immense business is now being done in that city. Flannels have recently advanced 5 per cent, and every character of cotton and woolen fabrics are strong and moving higher daily. Our market is fairly active and the advanced figures are firmly maintained. We quote:

Prints, past designs	5½@6
Fine brown shirting	5½
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " "	6
4-4 " sheeting	7
⅞ " drills	7
¾ bleached	4½@ 5
⅞ "	6 @10
4-4 "	8½@12
-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8½
8-oz. "	10 @10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@ 9½
Cambrics, sharp	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	6 @10
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	90c

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13—Whisky dul western rectified $1.05@$1.10.

CHICAGO, November 13—Whisky in active demand and higher at $1.10.

BALTIMORE, November 13—Whisky quiet at $1.12½.

CINCINNATI, November 13—Whisky higher at $1.09.

LOUISVILLE, November 13—Whisky active at $1.09.

NEW YORK, November 13—Whisky firm at $1.10.

ST. LOUIS, November 13—Whisky higher at $1.10.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, November 13.—The market is steady and firm. Manufacturers have great confidence in the firm condition of the general market, and are not disposed to cut under the established prices. That goods are to go higher seems very evident, and our dealers will not be surprised to see an advance any day. Stocks here are not heavy and trade is fair. At present we have no changes to report; very common grades 33@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 86c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@45 c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 13—There is no material change in the prices of any goods now in the market, though news was received this morning that nails had advanced in the west 25c per keg. Everything is of an advancing nature, but our dealers do not anticipate much higher prices. Business is dull and sales are slow, but every department of trade is subject to an occasional lull, and the present one is by no means a serious one. The following prices are quoted to-day: Horse shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.25@$9.00. Trace-chains 45@60; good demand. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Axes $6.50@$9.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@17. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 4¼ rate. Plow steel 6c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $3.90. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.75

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 13.—Market firm and active. Apples—Are in demand: northern range from $4.00@$4.50 with stocks light; Georgia $1.75@$2.00 per barrel. Lemons—In fair demand at $5@$6.50. Oranges—$2.00@$2.50 per 100 with good stock offering. Pineapples—None here. Bananas—None on market. Cocoanuts 6@6½. Figs—12½@17c. New raisins per box $3.00; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 85c. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—per bushel box $3.00; per gallon 60c. California Pears—$4.00 per box. Citron—22@23c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—$4.00 per box. Brazils—10@12c. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 7½; North Carolina 7½@8; Virginia 8; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ℔ bushel.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 13.—The market contains no great supply, but owing to the weak demand for cattle stocks are sufficient for present purposes. Choice Tennessee cattle are held at 2½@2¾c; medium 2@2¼c; common 1¾. Hogs—There is a good demand here for hogs at 4c; shoats 3½@3¾c, Sheep—Market quiet at 2½c for choice.

CINCINNATI, November 13—Hogs dull; common $2.80@$3.40; light $3.45@$3.60; packing $3.50@$3.70; butchers $3.70@$3.75; receipts 3,900; shipments 500.

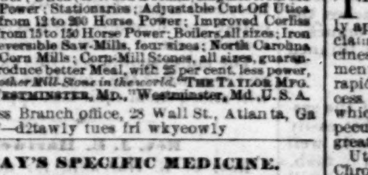
Lumber.

ATLANTA, November 13—The market is very active and dealers report very light stocks. The general market is higher and prices are firm: Framing lumber $13.00; plank $14.00 per M; flooring $16.00@$20.00 per M; weatherboarding $16.00 per M; dressed on one side $15.00@$17.50 per M. Shingles—No. 1 $3.50; No. 2 $2.50 per M.

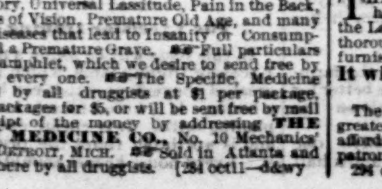
RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, November 13—The market is quiet Irish potatoes 30@40c per peck. Sweet Potatoes—20c for choice; Tomatoes 5c per quart; Okra 5c per quart; Eggplant 5c each; Green Corn none; Beets 5c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Carrots 5c per bunch; Onions 7½@10c per quart; Cabbage 10@30c per head. Poultry—15@25c. Eggs 20c

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Low Bed No. 6 Machine with Seam Trimmer Attached.
WHEELER & WILSON
Lead the World
IN
SEWING MACHINES.
Office, 1 Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA, GA.
641 oct29—d1m

THE TAMPICO BUSTS

NOW USED IN
Dr. Warner's
Health Corset
and PERFECTION CORSET are the greatest improvement ever made in Corsets. They are as soft and pliable as velvet, and yet so elastic that they retain their shape perfectly. For style and Elegance, Comfort, these CORSETS are unequaled.
FOR SALE BY
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
WARNER BROS., 351 BROADWAY, N. Y.
395 sep23 d2m wed fri sun

ATLANTA
Health Institute.
THIS IS THE ONLY WATER-CURE South where normal agencies alone are scientifically applied by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes. Not a particle of drug medicines or poisons of any kind given in the treatment of the sick. And the recoveries are more rapid and permanent than under any other process of treatment known. Such diseases as for which the Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been so peculiarly noted to "cure" are here treated with greater success than ever at the Springs.
Uterine Diseases and Displacements and all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies.
Address, enclosing stamp, to either
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.
Or Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
174 sep10 dly wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

Planters' Hotel,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
THIS POPULAR AND WELL-KNOWN HOTEL has been leased by Mr. B. DUB, Proprietor of the Lanier House, Macon, Georgia. It has been thoroughly renovated, re-carpeted and re-furnished.
It will be kept strictly to the Standard of a First-class Hotel.
The Table will be supplied with the best and greatest of varieties that this and Northern market affords, and we guarantee satisfaction to all of our patrons. B. DUB.
294 oct12—d10t sun wed fri

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
A. D. ADAIR. G. B. ADAIR.
ADAIR & BRO.,
Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants,
Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano,
27 W. ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business.
545 oct24—d1m

THE MARKHAM HOUSE.
HUFF & BROWN,
AT THE
MARKHAM!
With an unbounded confidence in the great future of Atlanta, and a warm admiration for the enterprise and progressive spirit of her people, we have this day taken a long lease on the
MARKHAM HOUSE,
and by a large expenditure of money and a liberal management generally, we propose to make it in every respect a first-class Hotel.
W. A. HUFF,
of Macon, Georgia,
PHIL. F. BROWN,
of Blue Ridge Springs, Virginia.
ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 18th, 1879. 412 oct18—dtf

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CLAYTON R. WOODS. SAMUEL A. WOODS.
WOODS & CO.,
Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants.
Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.
82 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business.
481 aug24 d3m

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.
STEAM ENGINES Seeds.
We offer newest improvements in STEAM ENGINES, in Traction or Common, Portable or Stationary. SEED WHEATS—We have the finest DALLAS RUST PROOF, GOLDEN STRAW, WHITE, Etc. Also, RUST PROOF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, GRASS AND PLOWS. Send for Prices.
Mark W. Johnson & Co.
000 aug21 dtf FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 4, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, October 5, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 00 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 42 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 45 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 32 p m
Leaves Columbus	12 55 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 08 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. — W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 oct16 dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., October 16, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	6 05 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 13 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	4 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION. [Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 05 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 40 a m
Ar. Covington	7 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION. [Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m.
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R.R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleeping [illegible] all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satilla river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 13 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE Gen. Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agt.

PEPTONE!
THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.
A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
421 june26 d6m

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL, AT THE STATION HOUSE Pound on the 18th instant, if not called for by owner before day of sale, one bald-faced roan Horse. This November 11th, 1879.

G. T. ANDERSON, Chief Police.
353 nov12—d1w

Sale of Iron Furnace AND OTHER PROPERTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE RENDERED in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, on the 18th day of October, 1879, in the case of James C. Warner and William Morrow vs. The Rising Fawn Iron Company, James W. Cureton, Conrad N. Jordan, Samuel M. Schafer, Theodore G. Montague, Nathalie Jarvis, Charles R. Gill, The First National Bank of Chattanooga, Maria Wright, John M. King, R. E. Prim, Robert M. Jarvis, A. S. Jarvis, trustees, etc., John Middleton, Samuel M. Schefer, trustee, etc., Henry A. Polham, trustee, and John M. King, trustee, we, as Special Commissioners, will sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-house door [City Hall] in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the second day of December, 1879, the following described property, to-wit: All the property, real and personal, in the State of Georgia, of The Rising Fawn Iron Company, consisting of all those certain lots, parcels and pieces of land lying and being in Dade county, in said state, known as lots number two hundred and eleven two, hundred and twelve, sixty-eight, seventy-seven, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and forty-three, seventy-five, seventy-eight, one hundred and six one hundred and ten, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and seven, two hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and eighty-six, all in the eleventh district and 4th section of said county of Dade; only the coal and iron ore on lot No. 107 being conveyed; said lands being the same conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by the Roan Iron company by deed dated 24th day of November, 1871.

And also lot number one hundred and forty-four, and one hundred and ten acres, more or less, of lot number two hundred and fifty-two, being all of said lot except fifty acres out of the southeast corner of said lot, all in same district and section.

Also, thirty acres more or less, out of the northeast corner of lot number eighty-two, in the 18th district and 4th section of Dade county, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of C. C. Quin's spring branch, at an ash tree marked with a cross near a box elder marked with a letter A near the east bank of Lookout Creek, running east to the east boundary line of said lot number 82; then north on the east boundary line of said lot to the northeast corner of said lot, thence west with the north boundary line of said lot to the east bank of said creek, thence running up southerly the meanders of said creek to the beginning.

Also all the iron ore with the privilege of removing and working the same in and upon the following lots and parts of lots to-wit: Number eighty-two and that part of lot number eighty-three lying southeast of Lookout creek, all the iron ore on lot number ninety-one and ninety-two, except about 40 acres on the east side of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, sold by C. C. Gwynn to Haselhurst said last named lots 82, 83, 91 and 92 being in the 18th district and 4th section of Dade county.

Also all the iron ore on the following lots with the privilege of removing and working the same, lying in the 11th district of said county to-wit: part of lot number 252, being about 50 acres out of the southeast corner of said lot and on about 80 acres in the same; more or less of lot number 251, bounded as follows to-wit; commencing at a pin oak marked with a cross at the southeast corner of the lot running thence westwardly through said lot to a pine tree marked with a cross on the w st boundary line of said lot, thence north to n orthwest corner of said lot, thence east with thern boundary line to the northeast corner aid lot, thence south with the east boundary to a hickory tree on the top of the ridge, then south to the beginning; said lots and the mining interests aforesaid being the same conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by A. B. Hannah by deed dated 8th February, 1872.

And also lots number one hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and seventeen and the undivided half of lot number two hundred and sixteen in the 11th district and 4th section of Dade county, being the same lots conveyed to said W. S. Wright and others by Larkin Payne by deed dated 24th January, 1872.

And also lots number one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and eighty-two; all in the 11th district and 4th section, being the same lots conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by Larkin Payne by deed dated 22d of November, 1872.

Also lots number two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and eighteen and the undivided half of lot number two hundred and sixteen; all in the 11th district of said county, and the right-of-way for a railroad or tramway 60 feet wide through lots number eighty and eighty-one in the same district and section, being the same lots and parts of lots conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by two separate deeds therefor, one made by H. H. Havre, guardian; and the others by R. H. Tatum.

Also lot number one hundred and seventy-four in the 11th district and fourth section of said Dade county.

Also lot number one hundred and forty-one in same district.

Also lot number one hundred and three in same district, except ten acres off the east side, being the same land sold by Rufus S. Keith to W. S. Wright and others by deed dated May 25th, 1874.

Also lot number one hundred and two (102), sold by E. W. Forster to W. S. Wright and others by deed dated May 26th, 1874.

Also lot number one hundred and four (104), granted to A. B. Hannah, sold to W. S. Wright and others by W. Y. Wilson by deed dated August 1st, 1874.

Also all the coal and iron interest in lot number one hundred and fifty-two (152) in 11th district and 4th section, sold to W. S. Wright and others by Green O. Porrell by deed dated May 25th, 1874, together with all the improvements, railroad rights members and appertenances to said lands belonging; and also all the furnaces, machinery, fixtures, engines, property of every kind used in the manufacture of iron on said premises.

And also all the personal property of every kind in the hands of the receiver (except iron) at the date of the sale. All of which more fully appears by reference to a mortgage made on the sixth day of March, 1876, by the Rising Fawn Iron company to Conrad N. Jordan, Samuel M. Schofer and T. G. Montague as trustees, which is of record in Dade county, Georgia.

The liens declared in said decree in favor of the first mortgage bondholders are superior to the liens in favor of the second mortgage bondholders and are as follows:

James C. Warner and William Morrow	$112,205.88
Charles R. Gill	4,069.50
Nathalie Jarvis	12,334.24
John M. King	1,239.00
R. E. Prim	1,395.69
Robert M. Jarvis	16,742.78
First National Bank of Chattanooga	1,239.00
T. J. Montague	3,717.00
Maria Wright	1,355.50
A. S. Jarvis, trustee for W. S. Moon	6,275.65

The liens declared in said decree in favor of the second mortgage bondholders are as follows:

Maria Wright	$ 20,998.74
John Middleton	107,233.00
A. S. Jarvis, trustee	52,350.19

The other liens declared in said decree are superior to that in favor of the first mortgage, and are as follows:

James C. Warner and William Morrow	$1,932.35
James W. Cureton	210.00

The interest on the above debts from October 1st, 1879, to the day of sale is not embraced in the above sums.

The terms of said sale to be cash, but the purchaser, after paying in three thousand dollars, may discharge his bid by paying in any of the liens above mentioned, provided the property sells for enough to pay them all, and if it does not pay them all, then by paying them in according to their priorities pro rata.

This, October 23, 1879.

H. K. McCAY,
JOHN L. HOPKINS,
Special Commissioners.
532 oct24—d30days

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 13-16d; in New York at 12⅛c; Atlanta at 11⅛c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, southeast to southwest winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 13, 10:31 P. M. All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr't	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.09	70	84	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.18	67	99		Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.84	72	90	S.	Gent	.42	Clear.
Galveston	29.97	74	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.95	75	90	S.	Brisk	.00	Cl'r'g up
Key West	30.12	76	86	E.	Fresh	.09	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	71	97	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.12	71	85	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.07	74	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.14	73	90	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.17	70	89	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 13 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.19	62	91	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.12	70	90	S. W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.05	74	76	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.05	74	76	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.09	71	85	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.09	70	81	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.088	Maximum ther	.75
Mean daily ther	70.5	Minimum ther	.66
Mean daily humid.	85.0	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "**DOMESTIC**" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
39s mar25,'79 d1y

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES BEERMAN as a candidate for Alderman at large. 435 oct19 td

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD.

J. A. ANDERSON is a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward, at the ensuing city election. 505 oct22—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—SECOND WARD.

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of JOHN BERKELE as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 531 oct23—dtd

SAM W. SMALL will be a candidate for Council to represent the Second Ward.
488 oct21—dtd

The friends of C. A. COLLIER announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward. 224 nov11—dtd

R. H. KNAPP is a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election.
375 nov13—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—THIRD WARD.

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of THOS. J. BUCHANAN as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. 530 oct23—dtd

I announce myself a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, at the ensuing election.
October 25, 1879. C. Q. ADAMSON.
615 oct26—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—FOURTH WARD.

For Councilman from the Fourth Ward—C. K. MADDOX. 403 oct18—dtd

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Please announce the name of THOMAS J. BOYD as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward, at the ensuing election. 434 oct19 tf

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.

The friends of PAT LYNCH announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
507 oct22—dtd

The friends of L. C. JONES [Agent Western and Atlantic Railroad] announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.
543 oct24—dtd

Messrs. Editors—At the solicitations of many friends, I have consented to submit my name as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward, at the ensuing election. W. H. REDDEN.
173 nov9—dtd

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

H'D. QR'S. CŒUR DE LION COMMANDERY, No. 4 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
ATLANTA, GA., November 14, 1879.

A Council of Knights of the Red Cross will be held this evening at 7.30 o'clock at the Asylum, corner Decatur and Pryor streets. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited.

By command of Em. Sir C. T. Watson, Commander. Sir B. F. MOORE, Recorder.

Knights of Honor.

Georgia Lodge, K. of H., meets at 7:30 o'clock this evening. A vote on the By-Laws is in order. A full attendance is requested.
H. C. MITCHELL, Reporter.
nov14—d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Southern travel is quite brisk.

—Yesterday was like an April day.

—Get in your Christmas ads. before you are too late.

—Wiley Redding does his marketing in Atlanta.

—Joseph Jefferson will be here in January.

—The leaves have given the shade trees at City-hall park the shake.

—Conundrum—"Who owns the telephone?" Give it up.

—Broad-street bridge shakes like a man with a double attack of chills.

—A new register has been placed on duty at the station-house.

—A juvenile theatrical "boom" is said to exist in Atlanta.

—W. A. Huff, of Atlanta, is visiting Macon.

—There were no marriages quoted on the streets yesterday.

—The weather was both warm and cloudy yesterday and well calculated to make people feel unwell.

—The custom-house will be ready for occupation by the first of next spring—probably earlier.

—Mrs. Oates will be here Saturday week, when will be produced in first-class style "Girofle-Girofla."

—A man crawled up three flights of stairs at THE CONSTITUTION office last night at twelve o'clock hunting for a boarding house.

—J. C. Anderson and wife, of Chattanooga, who have been visiting in Atlanta for the past few days returned home yesterday.

—The Western and Atlantic outward bound passenger train went out crowded yesterday.

—Work on ex-Governor Brown's new building has progressed so far that the excavation for the basement of the building will be completed in a few days.

—Let us firmly resolve not to pay one dollar and a half for reserved seats any more during the season. Charleston won't stand it; why should Atlanta?

—George Johnson, the bill poster, who has been on a visit to his home in Montgomery, Ala., for the past few days, has returned to the city.

—Mr. Miller, the clever and accommodating clerk at the Markham, was yesterday presented with a handsome dressing case complete in all of its appointments. The gift was from one of his numerous friends in a distant state.

—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Collier's combination will play "The Banker's Daughter" at a matinee. All who did not see the play last night and will not have an opportunity of doing so to-night should attend the matinee this afternoon.

—Yesterday Colonel Wm. S. Thompson graced the superior court bench for a time by appointment of the clerk for the purpose of sounding and setting for trial the cases of the state vs. certain railroads, in which Judge Hillyer was disqualified from presiding.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Plants—Colts—Chicken Lice—Father's Way—Farm Notes—Shall I—Sheep Notes—Crop Items—Dry Cows—Pear Blight—Asparagus—Horse-Radish—Etc., Etc.

SONG OF THE FARM.

October's golden tinting gilds the land again,
Jack Frost showers dead leaf carpets over hill and glen,
And the farmer buckles on his armor fresh and new,
For he calls, "Come, Lew, git up and git into the field. Neighbors are all out, and I should be if 'twasn't for you."

Broad fields of stubble stretch northward from the house,
In whose scant pickings lurk the shy pinnated grouse;
The air is strangely quiet over all the rural scene,
When, "Now, Henry, you just set the dog on a chicken for dinner right off; I say just what I mean."

Late autumn flowers in gardens touched with frost,
The gayer grow to cheer us for the summer lost,
While on the busy world a voice is heard—
"Look at that young one! Been after grapes and nuts hey? Fell down and hurt your head? Well, you're a handsome bird."

The house-plants, all repotted in the eastward window, show
A careful, graceful grouping, each a charming row,
All finished, and, with calm, uplifted soul,
She looks them o'er: "Oh, Ma, the new yeast is aworkin' down cellar—I heard it pop; and Benny's broke a bowl."

Loads of ripe maize come cribward from the field.
Surely there never was before so generous a yield.
What picture gladder than a golden field of corn?
And—"Well, now, who's left that gate open this time? Hogs all in helping themselves. Carelessest boys that ever were born."

Such even days of spicy air and softened sunshine glow,
Only this grand October month can ever truly show;
E'en its evening shadows are star-lit views to see;
And—"Of course, now it's good weather to roll out the corn, you want me to drop everything and go to town. What you out of now? Machine oil, hey? and vinegar, and lamp chimneys, and coffee? Well, I'll see.

FATHER'S WAY.

We have received a letter from a young farmer in Putnam county, who tells us that he has been engaged in farming for two years; that in selecting his seed, preparing his ground, planting and working his crops, he pursued the same course, and carried out pretty much the plan of his father, who was a successful farmer in his day, but that he had failed to realize a profit during the two years.

Before the war there was many a father who had a way, and made fortunes. They owned and controlled their labor, they had fresh lands to cultivate, they were economical, raised, made and would breed much that is now bought. They had energy and were not afraid to work themselves. Times have changed, and farmers now must change with them, and adapt themselves to the requirements of the situation.

There are many changes which farmers must now bring about in their mode of farming, but we have not space to refer to the changes now. One thing we will allude to: In "father's" day, the chief idea in the growing and gathering of a cotton crop, the main thing was to make just as much of this article as possible. Quantity will not alone answer, quality, now, is more a consideration than ever, and a change in this regard is requisite. Many cottons are sold on their class alone, color, freedom from leaf and ginning, all have much now to do with the grading of cotton. If the farmer wants good prices, his cotton must be as free from trash as possible. If he does not want his cotton pronounced "wasty," he must have an eye to the ginning—"gin-cut" cotton detracts from its "style." Do not mix your seed, select your seed and raise and make good cotton and do not have a bale containing two or three sorts of staple. In short, farmer, make good cotton, be careful in picking it, in handling it, keep your lint room clean, so there will be no dust to give the cotton a dingy appearance; let your patience and skill give you a reputation for a superior article.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

—Half-hardy roses may be protected by wrappings of straw; if very cold weather, a box or barrel may be set over the plant and fill up with dried leaves.

—In case of cuttings usually hard to grow, make the cuttings long and allow the lower leaves to remain, covering them with porous but closely pressed mold. The upper leaves may be reduced one-half; and this, and the supply afforded from the covered lower ones, prevent the leaves and cuttings from shriveling before new roots are formed.

—It is useless to expect roses to bloom in winter in pots, if lifted from the open ground. They should have been grown in summer in pots, where they can have plenty of sun and moisture—a necessary requisite being plenty of well-ripened wood, without which a good supply of buds cannot be expected. Tender roses will stand considerable cold, but they should not be allowed to became absolutely frozen.

CHICKEN LICE.

We have one or two letters before us making some inquiries about chicken lice, how to free fowls from them and how to keep them off.

We have repeatedly given our readers advice on the subject, so we can only reiterate what has been written.

The best way to do is to prevent lice from getting a foothold either on the chickens or chicken-houses. Let chickens have a place to wallow in, keep their house whitewashed and wash their roosts with coal oil. These precautions will keep them off. Every spring and fall white-wash the inside of the house, also do it once or twice during the summer. Fumigate occasionally with sulphur; use coal oil freely as a wash about the roosting poles and on the bodies of the fowls, use sulphur or tobacco stems in the nest, and always keep a supply of dust and ashes where the fowls can wallow in it when they desire.

See that young chickens come from the nest free from lice. Then anoint the old hen and chicks every two weeks with a mixture composed of five ounces of sweet oil mixed with one ounce of oil of sassafras, and applied with a sewing machine oil can. Carbolic powder is also good for lice on young chickens, it should be mixed with the contents of the dust box.

When nothing else is at hand for young chickens, anoint them with lard oil, sweet oil, or any kind of grease slightly salted; but keep coal oil away from young chicks, setting hens and hens with chickens.

Fowls need meat. Off in the country it is not as plentifully as in the city, near shops and butchers' stalls. Then every day give your chickens a pan of sweet or sour milk. At hog killing time save all the refuse scraps, salt them in an old keg, and you will have plenty of meat for your fowls. The best way to feed is to freshen, boil until tender, chop fine and mix with soft feed, using the water that the meat was boiled in for mixing the mass. A half pint of chopped meat is enough for a dozen fowls, and it should not be fed oftener than twice a week.

WHAT FARMING IS DOING.

The increase in the cotton crop south is reported at 500,000 bales more than in any preceding year. The increase in cotton is expected to yield $20,000,000 more than last year, and the tobacco crop is 12,000,000 pounds over last year and the sugar 200,000 hogsheads greater. This surplus is valued at $40,000,000 over the product of last year. On the other hand, the west is thought to have 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and from 80 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn more than ever before, and the hay product is also larger this year than for many years past. Cattle will also probably go over previous years production, the price of grain is large and meat productions realize fair value.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—The wine product of California this season is estimated at 10,000,000 gallons.

—It is stated that elder leaves scattered among grain will preserve it from weevil.

—There are more than 2,000,000 of acres of land in the United States devoted to the culture of the grape vine.

—A Richmond (Ill.) man made in one year, from 100 hens, $130 net profit, besides supplying eggs and poultry for home consumption.

—The Franklin (Mass.) farmer's club have had a potato competition this year. All the contestants planted seed of Early Rose, and each chose his own mode of cultivation. A. W. Cheever got the largest yield, at the rate of of 488 bushels per acre, by the use of stable manure, 400 pounds of sulphate of potash, and about 800 pounds of guano per acre, spread over the furrows in which the potatoes were planted.

—The wheat requirements of Europe will be 283,000,000 bushels, of which the British islands will want 143,000,000; France and dependencies, 80,000,000; Spain and Portugal, 15,000,000; Italy and Mediterranean ports, 15,000,000; Germany and North sea ports, 20,000,000, and Holland and Belgium, 10,000,000.

—Steps have been taken for the organization of a national agricultural society. The object is the advancement and protection of American agriculture by practical methods. Principal among those contemplated are the promotion of immigration, the holding of periodical national fairs in different parts of the country, meetings for discussion, and the dissemination of thought and experience on matters pertaining to agriculture.

FARM NOTES.

—Cabbage supply an excellent auxiliary for the winter feeding of chickens.

—It is somewhat a question in many localities in Georgia, whether good farmers are not more needed than good farms.

—Do you wish eggs in the winter? Keep your laying hens warm and well fed, with a good run.

—Deep plowing before sowing wheat, cotton seed, lime and stable manure, and good seed well soaked in blue stone, are almost always followed by good crops.

—Keep the best cows, and keep them well. Keep such animals as have the capacity of giving a paying return for the investment of money, care and feed put into them.

—The successful farmer should be a thinking, observing man. He should consider the condition of his soil and surroundings before he decides what is best for his fields.

—For caky udder in cows—A pound to a pound and a half of Epsom salts, according to the size of the animal, dissolved in water, adding two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger should be given, hot water should be applied to the udder twice a day, the parts to be wiped dry with a soft cloth.

SHALL I?

A farmer in Cobb county writes us that he has a little extra money, and wishes to know how it will do to invest in futures?

My friend, they are not in your line. If you have a surplus, use it at home. If your farm is not large enough, add a few acres. If your land does not yield well, use your money to increase its productiveness. Keep your money at home to improve it. This will secure an increased profit; you there is a certain reward. There is more probability of progress and prosperity.

SHEEP NOTES.

—Sheep should not be wintered with other stock.

—Mowing the grass off every year impoverishes the soil, while grazing of sheep will enrich it.

—Medium wools, as usual, are in greatest demand, although fine fleeces are now meeting with better inquiry.

—A fat sheep will go a long way at the farmer's table and make twice as many meals as its cash value invested in beef.

—The most profit from a sheep is to raise a lamb that will sell for more than the mother is worth.

CROP ITEMS.

—The total pork packing of the west for the summer is about 3,850,000 hogs as against 3,378,044 for last year.

—The average of cereals in the United States has increased 21,000,000 during the past five years.

—The annual value of the honey crop in the United States is $8,800,000, and the annual value of wax $6,000,000.

—Mr. Wm. Cravey, of Worth county, Ga., made a splendid crop of corn this year. It averaged 50 bushels to the acre.

—The cultivation of upland rice is getting to be quite an important item to the planters of southern Georgia.

—The farmers of Berrien county, Ga., in view of the short corn crop, have planted extensively of oats, and not a few of them have planted wheat.

—The Gainesville (Ga.) Southron says: We are proud to see on all sides preparations for an extensive crop of wheat. Farmers are taking more pains than common in preparing lands.

—Corn, peas, potatoes and sugar-cane have all turned out remarkably well in Emanuel county, Ga., and most of the farmers have an abundant supply for next year's consumption.

PLANTS.

Geraniums should be kept rather dry after potting until growth begins, when they may be watered freely. Few persons cut back geraniums enough. It is best to cut back to within two or three inches of the surface in order to start many lateral shoots.

Soil cannot be too rich for roses, and so believing, it is well to have a leach made in the following way: Take an old barrel or keg half full of stable manure and keep it filled with water; use this on the plants once or twice a week, but never in the heat of the day. If this is not convenient take the soot which forms in the pipe from a wood stove. Dissolve this in water and use it in the same way, either of which will produce a strong, healthy and vigorous growth. Among the pretty roses are Elsie Vardew, which is a creamy white; Niphetos, white with large, lovely buds, and useful for personal adornment; Mad. Basanquet, white, shaded with deep rose; and Marechal Neil, large size, yellow.

Plants for winter must be carefully managed. Heliotropes are difficult to remove from the ground and have them make a satisfactory growth. To make them succeed they must be taken up carefully, and nearly the entire top cut away, leaving the plant in good shape. Now put in rich soil, water and put aside in a moderately cool shaded place for three or four days, the soil moist but not wet, until the pot is filled with fine white roots. Then if placed in a warm room they will grow and bloom freely.

LEARN YOUR TRADE.

We often hear that lawyers must learn their trade, or calling; that a knowledge of law is not born in a man, does not come by intention, but he must learn from the books, and then with his practice perfect himself in his profession. As of the law, so of other professions or callings. Ignorant doctors, ignorant ministers, ignorant lawyers, and ignorant merchants, all accomplish but little.

Now, is it not important that a farmer should improve and perfect himself in his calling? Suppose the farmer's father was a planter, what of it? Suppose he had spent all his days with his father cultivating the soil? But 'tis folly to write of this subject—he who plants now should, by the use of agricultural books and papers, improve his mind and grow in his calling, just as much as possible.

DRY COWS.

It is often a regret to us to see how much the owners of cows stand in their own light by neglecting them when they go dry. In towns and cities they are turned out on the streets to pick up a living among goods boxes, street water gutters and around wagon yards. In the country, dry cows are turned into old fields, where briars and broom sedge alone can be found. This is injustice to the cow and but poor economy, for the result is a diminished product of milk, both in quality and quantity, when she does come in. There is a large draft on the system to sustain the calf while the cow is carrying it, and to keep the cow in good condition, good food is as important as when she is giving milk. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as an animal in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in, she will not digest enough food to support the system, and at the same time to make a large quantity of milk.

CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH.

Bearing peach trees do not require the same treatment that trees too young for bearing require. Young peach trees keep on growing until late in the fall. This should not be permitted. It can be prevented by stopping to stir the soil at midsummer. The rest of the season is required to harden up the young wood for winter. In the month of July cultivation for the young peach tree should stop. Should the ground be very rich and the trees show a determination to keep on growing, the leading branches may be pinched in. After pinching, a new growth will often start, but then we must pinch again. Ripening up thoroughly the new growth of the young tree should be the aim of the peach-grower. Where the soil is poor, less care is required in ripening the new wood. The soil of bearing peaches should be kept loose. Cultivation can be kept up till the fruit is nearly ripe. The new growth of the wood in a bearing tree ceases to grow early in the season, and there is no danger of stimulating a late growth, for the fruit consumes all the extra sap caused by cultivation. In order to grow large peaches, the tree must have either its bearing branches shortened in or the fruit must be thinned out.

COLTS.

It is to be hoped that the foals of the season are in proper condition to be easily wintered. It is hard to carry a colt well through the winter when it is thin in flesh. If a colt is in good condition now, it will not require as close attention, as careful housing from chilly rains, and as much food as a poor colt. If you would have a colt worth having—one you wish to fully develop—feed it liberally on oats, with a little wheat bran occasionally added, and plenty of grass, with protection from bad weather. If, in short, you would have your colt turn out well, give it a plenty of wholesome, nutritious food, a plenty of room to play in when the weather is fair, and a warm shelter when the weather is bad.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Salts should always be kept in the farmer's house for there is no medicine better for the family as well as the animals on the farm.

For colic in horses—Dissolve one pound of Glauber salts in a pint and a half of hot water, and add to the solution one ounce of the tincture of ginger. This should be carefully administered in one dose, and if possible, when the horse lies down, because its administration is often different and unsatisfactory in an animal suffering with the pangs of colic. Injection of a quart of luke warm soap suds should be administered and repeated every half hour. The abdomen should be well rubbed with straw wisps on both sides. The horse should be walked about. It is wrong and cruel to prevent a horse with the belly ache from lying down; on the contrary he should be allowed to roll and walk about.

PEAR BLIGHT.

The above disease is caused by a minute fungus which developes in the bark and penetrates inwardly, destroying the cell structure as it proceeds. It is a good plan to wash the trees annually with pure linseed oil, sulphur wash, or anything that will kill a fungoid spore without injury to the bark.

ASPARAGUS.

Deep spading and working in well-rotted manure upon a piece of well-drained soil are the essential preparations for asparagus. Good, strong plants, one or two years old, should be procured. One foot each way is a very good distance to set the plants. Have a trench eight inches wide and six inches deep. In this place the plants carefully, so that the roots shall spread out freely in every direction. After this cover in the plants, being careful to work in soil that is fine about the roots. After planting, cover the ground with a dressing of old manure, but do not use fresh manure, as it nearly always contains more or less of weed seed ready to germinate in the spring.

HORSE-RADISH.

Side roots from the main roots are best for setting out. Cut these rootlets into pieces about six inches long, scraping away the fibres, keep until ready for setting out. The soil for horse-radish cannot be too rich, and if somewhat moist so much the better. It is also to be made loose to the depth of at least a foot, having the soil prepared early in the spring as can be worked. Mark the land thirty inches apart, and make a drill for the root so the top will be just below the surface, and about one foot apart; ridge over them. As the plants begin to appear throw on more dirt; before the ground freezes the crop may be dug.

FOR FRUIT TREES.

Lime, wood ashes and old iron put around the roots of old fruit trees will have a good effect. It will restore trees to a healthy condition and improve the quality of the fruit. A good wash for mossy trees is to heat an ounce of sal soda to redness in an iron pot and dissolve in one gallon of water, and while warm apply to the trunk. After one application the moss and old bark will drop off, and the trunk will be quite smooth.

TO THE FARMER.

Before you make preparations for your next crops; before selecting your fields for such, and such a crop, look carefully over what you did on the farm during the past season, and with Solomon exclaim: "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done."

Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., November 13, 1879.

Rome Circuit	21	Brunswick Circuit	8
Cherokee Circuit	8	Eastern Circuit	23
Augusta Circuit	20	Northern Circuit	11
Middle Circuit	4	Atlanta Circuit	47
Ocmulgee Circuit	17		
			159

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Argument concluded.
No. 8. Withdrawn.
No. 9. Continued.
No. 10. Moore vs. Frost. Money rule, from Troup. Argued. T. H. Whitaker; B. H. Bigham, for plaintiff in error. Terrell & Longley, by brief, contra.
No. 11. Latham vs. McLain. Injunction, from Campbell. Argued. Thomas W. Latham, for plaintiff in error. John S. Bigby, contra.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 47. Venable vs. Everett et al. Injunction, from Fulton. Hoke Smith, for plaintiff in error. S. D. McConnell, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Smith, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and during the session, which lasted all day, the following business was transacted:

B. W. York, trustee, vs. William R. Phillips, jr., and William R. Phillips, sr., claimants. Dismissed.

Gartrell & Wright vs. S. E. Greer and Robert S. Greer. Judgment rendered by the court in favor of the plaintiffs for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, interest and costs.

Wm. Heller vs. Mrs. L. G. Ladd. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for one hundred and thirty-five dollars, together with interest and costs.

E. Russell vs. James M. Warren and John Henry Warren. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for sixty-two dollars, together with interest and costs.

Abbott & Bro. vs. D. J. Foley & Bro. Attachment dismissed.

W. S. Thompson was appointed by the clerk to preside in the case of the State of Georgia vs. the Western and Atlantic railway, which is set down to be called January 2d.

TRIAL CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Potts vs. Winter.
Smith vs. Farrow.
Morris vs. Gee.
Ward vs. Payne, administrator.
Westbrook vs. Westbrook.
Finney vs. Mayer & Co.
Humphries vs. Humphries.
Ferrill vs. Ferrill.
Cotton States Life Insurance Company vs. Arnold, claimant.
McConnell & Heywood vs. Deneen.

"The Banker's Daughter."

There was an unusually full and brilliant audience present last evening at the opera-house to witness the first presentation in this city of the new American drama, "The Banker's Daughter." The play is perhaps the purest and most successful of typical American dramas. It is conceived in the spirit of the day and worked out in that order of refinement which gives it representative character. Besides other so-called American dramas this work of Bronson Howard is a master piece.

The play is presented by a company of select artists in the profession, embracing some familiar to us and who have won popularity with our people by their superb art and real merits. There are new faces in the company, but it is a pleasure to pronounce them stars of scarce less magnitude than the favorites. The experienced theater-goer soon learns to read between the lines of a play notice and can infallibly tell when the writer is sincere and when he is merely dealing out the usual whitewash to cover the blurs and blots of an indifferent performance. We mean to be perfectly understood now and to say truly that no more talented people have ever combined to present a play upon our boards than those in the Collier combination. There was not a flaw in the setting or the reading, and every one present was delighted to the point of enthusiasm.

Louis James in the role of John Strebelow sustained fully the former good opinion he had made among our people. He acted with a realistic power that almost defied the idea of simulation. Miss Marie Wainwright as Lillian was in her role equally as successful as Mr. James. There is a winning naturalness in her voice when she is happy and a cadence of trickling tears in her tones when grieving that fairly deluded one into believing that nature is asserting itself over art. George Washington Phipps, as represented by the inimitable Charles W. Walcott, is the typical American commercial tourist, and he mingles and tangles business and pleasure into such jolly confusion that the audience is his own so long as he is in sight. Last evening he was vociferously encored. His wife as Florence St. Vincent Brown, maid, wife and widow, was beyond criticism and shared the favors of the audience with her husband. Mr. Collier as Count de Carojac made a decided hit with the audience, if not in the duel. Mr. Collier is one of the most accomplished actors in the country and in this role must increase his popularity. "Natalie" was the cutest and loveliest little actress we have looked upon for many seasons.

The ladies should see this excellent play and remember the matinee to-day which will afford them their best opportunity.

Rev. J. B. Hartwell.

Rev. J. B. Hartwell, for many years a missionary to China, passed through this city last night accompanied by his family on his way to California, where he will engage in preaching to the Chinese now in San Francisco. Mr. Hartwell was formerly a resident of South Carolina, but for years past has been stationed in China. He was met in Atlanta by Dr. McIntosh, of Alabama, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Hartwell.

The Excelsior Ironing Table.

In this issue will be found a notice of the Excelsior ironing table, which is one of the greatest conveniences that can be had about a house. It is found for sale at the Phœnix planing mills. It is cheap enough for all, and is worth ten times the price asked for it. Every house-keeper should have one.

THE ATLANTA POSTOFFICE.

Interesting Facts and Figures of this Business.

The Atlanta postoffice is one of the best and most successful in the whole country. Its operations under Ex-Governor Benjamin Conley have been remarkably accurate and satisfactory. No other city in the south, of anything like the size, does so large a postal business. New Orleans does very little more and does not pay so well as Atlanta. The net profits of the office are such as must please the government, while they show that Atlanta is the livest of all the southern towns. The following figures for the business of October of the present year and of 1878, will be found interesting:

Carriers employed	6
Letters delivered	79,575
Postal cards delivered	25,031
Local letters delivered	6,318
Local postal cards delivered	8,754
Newspapers etc. delivered	63,765
Registered letters delivered	1,517
Letters collected	45,395
Postal cards collected	21,166
Newspapers etc. collected	4,133
Same month last year:	
Letters delivered	75,858
Postal cards delivered	20,206
Local letters delivered	4,469
Local postal cards delivered	6,676
Papers etc. delivered	45,356
Letters collected	49,479
Postal cards collected	21,723
Newspapers etc. collected	3,961

THE RECENT RAILROAD SALE.

The Macon and Brunswick Being Used as a Catspaw by the Central.

The lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad at Macon on the 6th day of November is destined to be a leading legal and political question in Georgia in the next few years. It will be discussed in the courts, and discussed on the stump, and we are inclined to think the people will cuss over it before it is ended. There is very great dissatisfaction at the way the sale terminated at Macon. We hear growls all around, and if it only had occurred in Atlanta it would be attributed to the fact that it was an Atlanta trick; but, thank the Lord, Wadley's Cross-Roads was the scene of the fiasco.

It is well known that the Macon and Brunswick stands to-day just where she was put when first built—swinging in the air—starting nowhere and going nowhere. It is still a suspended maul for the Central railroad to butt against. It will swing backwards and forwards. First Dr. Flewellen threw off the habiliments of the Central and struck it, and swung off; next some other friend of the Central will strip himself of the robes of the great corporation, and swear he does not own any stock in a competing line, and he will strike it, and it will swing backwards and forwards until the running gear of the thing is worn out. In the meantime the people will wonder if this great enterprise that cost the state so much money and so much trouble was used as a plaything just for the Central railroad. It really seems it was.

WHAT WAS DONE.

Two parties claim to have leased the road at the sale at Macon. Dr. Flewellen, the president of the Thomasville and Upson railroad, and Mr. J. C. Stanton, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. We received a letter from the president of the Thomasville and Upson railroad, and he is positive in his assertions that he was the highest and best bidder. He even goes so far as to prove it by the Macon Telegraph and Messenger.

Mr. Stanton claims that his company, represented by Mr. Paine, is the highest and best bidder. He has been at the Kimball house since the sale, perfecting his papers to demand the road. We met him yesterday and asked him if he proposed to bid again for the road.

"No, sir," said he, "Mr. Paine, who represented me, was the highest and best bidder, and I consider that according to law and equity it is my road now."

"Then you are willing to stand on your case?"

"Yes, sir, I am. I have notified the governor that I am willing to submit the whole question to him or to any impartial tribunal, and if he did not determine my claim just then, I would give it up and not say a word."

"What does the governor say to that?"

"He has made up his mind, I think, to advertise another sale."

"Have you a company sufficient to build the extension from Macon to Atlanta?"

"Yes, sir, and it would be done in nine months from the day it was turned over to me. We would not only build that, but we would build at once an extension from Brunswick to Jacksonville, Florida. My surveyors would have been preparing to-day to survey the road from Macon to Atlanta, but for the action of the governor."

"What do you intend to do about it?"

"Well that is a hard question for a newspaper man to ask. I might not want everybody to know it."

"Do you propose to make further efforts to get the road?"

"Oh, yes; I will exhaust my legal remedies. I don't propose to bid any more, for what is the use; the same question will be made on me again, or one equally as ridiculous, and I can't spare the time."

With this, our interview with Mr. Stanton ended.

The governor has about made up his mind we think to readvertise the road. Whether it is right for him to do so time will show. But we will make some prediction?

1. The Macon and Brunswick railroad will swing just where she now swings when the next legislature meets.

2. The Central railroad will never let the road from Atlanta to Macon be built.

3. Sombody's going to get hurt by this foolishness yet.

GRIFFIN IN BRIEF.

Colonel Alexander's Funeral—The Falling Meteors.

GRIFFIN, November 13.—The funeral of Colonel W. D. Alexander yesterday was largely attended. At his own request there was no sermon, a simple burial service being said by Rev. McN. McKay at the grave. It was also the request of the deceased, that no monument be erected over his last resting place.

There were many disappointed people in Griffin this morning. Numbers had been up all night to see Tice's predicted meteoric shower, but they didn't shower enough to pay for the trouble of sitting up. Those who did wait, however, were in a measure repaid about one o'clock by the appearance of a brilliant and very dazzling meteor in the southern sky; starting at a point nearly southwest from where we stood, the blazing ball went skimming along almost on the horizon, apparently not more than six or eight degrees above it. It looked like an immense rocket and had a greenish caste, lighting up everything as brightly as would the sun. When it reached the southeast portion of the heavens it exploded with an audible noise—a kind of popping sound, and then went into a million sprangles that fell towards the earth like bits of real fire.

Beaconsfield's Speech.

LONDON, November 12.—The semi-official newspaper Journal de St. Petersburg and the Golos regard Lord Beaconsfields speech at the lord mayor's banquet as one intended to produce an impression at home in view of the forthcoming general election rather than abroad.

The Journal de St. Petersburg thinks that Lord Beaconsfield's expression affords proof that the British public leans towards peace.

The Golos says Lord Beaconsfield's tone was so lowered as to almost amount to the renunciation of all that he and Lord Salisbury had previously said.

The Novoe Bremya says Lord Beaconsfield's silence on Turkish affairs masks his future at Constantinople.

The Russian press generally speak of Lord Beaconsfield's abstaining from attacking Russia, and of some friendly English newspaper utterances.

The Burial of Hon. John A. Speer

The remains of the late Senator John A. Speer reached this city yesterday from Clifton Springs, New York, where the deceased was at the time of his demise. As the funeral services were conducted at Silver Springs, none were held here upon the arrival of the body. The casket containing the remains were met at the depot by Mr. D. N. Speer, brother of the deceased, Dr. R. D. Spalding, Rev. J. W. Heidt, Hon. N. J. Hammond, and a number of other prominent citizens and intimate frinds of the deceased. The hearse containing the remains was followed to Oakland cemetery by quite a number of carriages, in which were many of the most beloved friends of the deceased. At the grave Rev. J. W. Heidt made a few remarks and offered up a fervent prayer.

Church of Christ.

There is to be a meeting of the members of the above church next Sunday which every member is urged to attend. Matters vital to the interest of the church are to be presented. We regret to learn there is a probability of the church losing its faithful and efficient pastor, Dr. A. G. Thomas. We hope that such may not be the case. Dr. Thomas has labored faithfully since he has been the pastor of this church. He has many friends in the city, and is a zealous working Christian.

—Miss Alice Jennings, of Calhoun, is visiting friends in the city.

AN AMUSING SCENE.

The Gallants Sending up Their Cards to Lotta.

It was quite an amusing sight Wednesday, to a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION as he lolled in an easy chair in the rotunda of the Markham, smoking a three-for-a-dollar cigar, to see the scores of young men who were continually walking up to the desk and sending their cards up to Lotta in the vain hope of paying her a "pop call," as it were.

From the dress of many of them one would suppose that they were about to attend a fashionable wedding, instead of paying a visit to an actress. White chokers and silk hats were quite numerous, and many of the callers forwarded to Lotta by lightning express beautifully tinted cards of all colors, some of which were perfumed with costly and popular perfumes.

Evidently they did not know that the fascinating little kicker that had drawn such a crowd at the opera-house the evening previous was opposed to receiving visitors. Such, however, is the case. She is as peculiar in her habits as she is petite in her form. For instance, she prefers single blessedness to an alarming extent; always takes her meals to her room and never goes out on the streets, even in the hot month of August, without a double veil over her face.

Among the numerous callers yesterday were two of our most fashionable society young men, who, like the score of vanquished callers that had put in their appearance previously, walked up to the desk and handed Mr. Miller a card upon both sides of which was closely written matter. Mr. Miller informed the gentlemen that he would send up the card, but that he thought that Miss Lotta would decline to see them, as she had acted in that way to quite a number of young men who had already called. One of the young men, after quietly removing from his hand a white kid, wrote a few extra lines on the card, and remarked as he handed it back to the clerk, "There, now, I've fixed it so that she will not refuse to see me" The card was promptly forwarded to Lotta, who was in her room.

In a few moments the boy returned, and, addressing one of the gentlemen, said: "De lady say dat she's glad dat you is in the city, but please scuse her." It is safe to say that within the breasts of these two young men, as they turned their backs on the hotel, two disappointed hearts did not beat "pitty-pat."

G. C. G. to 7th Regt. N. Y.

The Gate City Guards shipped yesterday by the Piedmont Air-Line a large bale of Atlanta cotton to the 7th regiment N. Y. for their fair. This section of country being the home of upland cotton, it was the most appropriate gift that could have been made. At first it was determined to let each of the ten companies in the regiment draw for the bale, but it was finally decided to name five of the companies that were detailed as escort for the Guards at different times during their recent visit to the north. The throwing resulted as follows: Captain Pollard 11, Captain Price 7, Captain Barrett 13, Captain Casey 7, Captain Kipp 13. The tie between Captains Kipp and Barrett gave Captain Kipp 5 and Captain Barrett 8; so the cotton was shipped to Captain Barrett for company E. It was a very thoughtful act on the part of the Guards.

2,000 Cloaks just opened, at half price, at JOHN KEELY'S.

John Keely "and his Cloaks."

Never in the south has any one merchant sold more cloaks than John Keely, and the reason is plain. "He never buys them except when he gets a large discount off." He shows now invoices of those goods amounting to thousands of dollars, from which 40 to 50 per cent discount is taken. No wonder then that he "sells cloaks." He has just returned from New York, having bought an immense line of goods. His cloaks have arrived and he is selling them already by the hundred. Call and examine his stock of cloaks; it is immense and the prices are simply ridiculously low.

A Card.

I will be pleased to see my friends at No. 2 Marietta (corner Peachtree) and will give their prescriptions my personal attention.
CHAS. H. GREENE.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., November 13, 1879.

Chas C Finkenscher, Baltimore; H R Sharp, Boston; W J Crosswell, S C; Geo M Traylor, Va; R Lindheimer, N Y; Mis T G Gordon, G G Lewis, Louisville; Jno W Peregoy, Philadelphia; Jos Rapheal, N Y; G G Williams, St Louis; Samuel Brown, Chas Gries, N Y; E Culver, Hillsboro, N C; Chas S Davis, Warm Springs, Va; Geo H Payne, Edward D Herring, Baltimore; S P Burnett, N Y; A J Aull and wife, Chattanooga; Miss Alice Jennings, Calhoun county; J H Norwood, Ga; S H Boynton, Macon; M Bendheim, Savannah; J M Johnson, E D Merrism, N Y; T C Thompson, Charleston, S C; N H Pope, Ga; J M Elliott, Jas M Collier, E L Tilton, Louis James, Marie Wainwright, maid and two children, Chas M Walcott and wife, A D Hazleton, Mrs Earren, S C Caldwell, Rome, Ga; P H Harralson, Atlanta; H B Bliss, Wm H Douglass, N Y; L C Williams, Cleveland, O; A S Barnwell, Savannah; Claude Estes and wife, Gainesville; R H McCrystall, W A Carroll, Ga; L P Burnell, N Y; James M Ormes, Richmond, Va; J Toby Burnett, Cincinnati, O; A J Coe, Boston; Sam Belsinger, Philadelphia; Addison Conkling, N Rosenan, N Y; J P Canning, Flowery Branch; Dr H H Cary, Miss Ida Cary, LaGrange; S O Gregory, H C Glenn, Ga; Cornelius Willingham, city; D G Jones, Ga; F T Davie, Flowery Branch; Lewis Leneau, Charlotte.

A Last Warning.

I have previously given warning about the spuriousness of the "Autograph," "Copygraph," etc., and send this as a final key-note, suggesting that having tried turf to little avail, stones will now be used. Those who state that there is no patent on the Lithogramic process of copying, do so at their peril. The re-issue of patent No. 159,166 for improvement in method of printing from plates of gelatine allowed by the United States patent office, under date of October 22, 1879, numbered 8965, and dated November 18, 1879, renders still more evident than the mere assertion, our legal right to control all methods of practicing this invention. Those who are selling these infringements cannot say they have not been warned to withdraw them from the markets. The Lithogram is the only perfect process of copying from gelatine plates. Orders left with Mr. Wm. E. Cunningham, at Shelton's commercial parlor, No. 28 Wall street, will be promptly filled. No other Atlanta agent. CHARLES T. LOGAN, General agent for Atlanta and north Georgia. Post-office address, Griffin, Ga.
Representing Rand, Avery & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 000 nov13—d2t

2,000 Cloaks just opened, at half price, at JOHN KEELY'S.

Direct Importation.
CHRISTMAS & HOLIDAY GOODS

McBRIDE'S China Palace is filled with NOVELTIES, direct from Europe. Fashionable WEDDING PRESENTS, FINE CUTLERY, SPOONS, CASTORS, SHOW CASES, SETH THOMAS CLOCKS. All Freight and Breakage avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO.
547 nov28 d1v 10'l

2,000 Cloaks just opened, at half price, at JOHN KEELY'S.

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office at Whitehall street. Also residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 12 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
24 sep7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only

2,000 Cloaks just opened, at half price, at JOHN KEELY'S.



aug10 dtf 4th pg

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
231 mar21 d&wly

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54 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

We have undoubtedly the largest and finest stock of Feathers south of New York. Every Novelty in Fancy Feathers, Wings, Birds, Jetted and Ostrich Feathers and Plumes, at unequaled Low Prices.

Flowers! Flowers! Flowers! Flowers!

The finest display of Wreaths, Montures, Sprays, Roses, Buds, etc., etc., ever in stock in this city. All at our POPULAR LOW PRICES.

HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!

The most complete LADIES' HAT EMPORIUM in Atlanta. Every style in Trimmed and Untrimmed. Special Bargains in LADIES' FELT HATS. Round and Square Crowned

DERBY'S!

The Hat of the Season 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

Beautiful Brocades! Beautiful Plaids! Beautiful Striped! in endless variety. The largest assortment of Colors in Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons. Our daily sales in this department convince us that our prices are Popular and our Ribbons are Bargains.

SATINS! SILKS! VELVETS!

We draw the attention of the public to our stock of Velvets and Velveteens.

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Torchon, Valenciennes, Guimpure, Thread, Bretonne, Duchess, The New D'Esprit Laces. New Stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS!

Ladies' Underwear and Wrappers of the best Workmanship and Handsome Designs. Corsets Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Bows, and everything that belongs to a complete stock of Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

PICTURE FRAME DEPARTMENT.

We manufacture the finest Engraved and Ornamental Picture Frames and have in stock every Novelty in Mats, Passepatouts, Brackets, Wall Pockets, etc. Velvet Frames a Specialty. Handsome Velvet Card Frames from 15c upwards. Rustic Walnut and Ebony Frames at Uncommonly Low Prices. Fine Leather Albums and Work Boxes, Willow, Straw and Indian Chip Goods in large variety.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We draw the attention of ladies not residing in Atlanta to this Department. We pay special attention to orders from the country and guarantee entire satisfaction.

For a List of our Prices send for our Price List, which we send to any part of city or country, FREE, on application.
nov2—dtf

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

HIRSCH BROS.,

Are now offering you the following attractive inducements to visit their well-known and popular stands, long established in the minds of the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country, for honesty of purpose in giving the general public every advantage in supplying themselves with that most needy article,

CLOTHING

of which our stocks are complete in every detail, as to styles, finish, quality and durability. BUSINESS SUITS in Frock and Sack styles at the greatly reduced prices of $4.50, and from that to $7.00, $8.50, $10.00, $12.00, and in fact at any price desired. DRESS SUITS at from $10.00 to $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, and from that to $30.00 and $35.00, consisting of PLAIN AND FANCY ENGLISH WORSTED, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS AND DOESKINS and every variety goods known to Manufactnrers of Clothing. Being the oldest established Clothing

HOUSE

in Atlanta, we are determined to sustain our good reputation and continue to merit the confidence so long reposed in us by our vast acquaintance by giving each and every one full value for their money.

Boy's, Youths' & Children's Suits

at prices within the reach of all, and in greater variety than ever before seen in Atlanta. To the YOUNG MEN we desire to say that our

Furnishing Goods Department

is replete in NOVELTIES OF EVERY KNOWN DESCRIPTION.

Mr. A. Satzky,

Atlanta's Popular Tailor, is at the head of our Merchant Tailoring Department, where you can have a Business or Dress Suit made in style unsurpassed in any city. Piece goods in abundance from which the most fastidious may select and be pleased. Come and select in person and be convinced that you can buy goods cheaper than ever at

HIRSCH BROS.,

3 and 50 WHITEHALL ST.

87 oct5—d m4th pg

Solid Silver Bridal Presents, Necklaces and Lockets, Opera, Guard and Vest Chains, Watches, Diamonds, etc.

Largest Stock in the South, at

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S, Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.
356 jan19—d12m 4th pg

Another Savings Bank Gone Up!

This has been said so often of late, that people are beginning to look for safer investments for their surplus cash. Any man who has 25 cents to invest cannot do better than buy a box of Mott's Liver Pills, for they never fail. Always keep them in the house. nov12—d&1w

New Millinery.

MRS. M. F. DURAND WILL BE PLEASED to have her friends, patrons, and others, to call at

No. 31 Whitehall Street,

where she will be prepared to show them a choice selection of Millinery Goods, just out from New York. 214 nov9—d1w

Lanier House, MACON, GA.

HAS BEEN REFURNISHED AND CLEANSED from pit to dome, and made a perfect home for tourists.

Large, well lighted Sample Rooms a specialty.

Electric Bells in Every Room.

Best Dinning Room in the South. Tables furnished to please the most fastidious. Wines, Liquors and Cigars of finest quality.

The only first-class Hotel in the Central part of the city.

Give us a trial. R. DUB & CO., Proprietors.
170 nov7—d2sd

Havana Royal Lottery.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully beg leave to call the attention of their customers and the public in general to the next Grand Extraordinary Drawing, to take place **on the 23d day of December, 1879.** The number of Tickets being limited to only 18,000!! **The Capital Prize is 500,000 Dollars,** and there will be besides OVER A MILLION DOLLARS distributed in smaller PRIZES! We have been established in the city of New Orleans since 1848: notwithstanding parties not knowing our firm can apply to any Bank or firm here for reference. Send for plan and address as follows. BORNIO & BROTHER, Tobacconist, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Our Prices on Tickets will be the very lowest.
378 nov13—d1m

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